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The TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY of the New York Life, combining protection with profit, has been taken by thousands of the best business men in the country, and the results of policies now maturing show it to be the best policy ever written by any life company. It has become popular to a degree hitherto unknown in the history of contracts providing for life insurance. To be endorsed, it is only necessary to have a clear understanding of how the two distinct systems are combined, and how the advantages of both are secured by the payment of the regular life-insurance premium.

TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Mr. Stephen C. Gray, of the firm of Barker, Dounce, Rose & Co., wholesale and retail hardware merchants, of Elmira, N. Y., insured in 1871 under a twenty-year endowment policy, with ten-year Tontine period. The result is: He gets \$811 and his insurance for ten years, for the use of his premiums, the full sum paid by him being returned in cash, with \$811 added. See his letter below:

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 26, 1881.

George P. Haskell, Manager for State, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day made settlement through you with the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on my policy, No. 85,646, which I took ten years ago on the "ten-year dividend plan." I have paid on the ten thousand dollars a total of premiums amounting to \$4,782.00, and receive as the result of Tontine profits the sum of \$5,593.00 in cash, this being \$811.00 more than I have paid, and the insurance has not cost me anything. This is to me so satisfactory that you can write me for another \$10,000 policy, and I will try Tontine again.

Yours, truly,

S. C. GRAY.

TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Lewis Roberts, Esq., a prominent flour merchant of New York, on settlement of his policy has favored the THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1881.

In 1871, I took a policy in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$10,000 on the ten-year endowment, ten-year dividend plan. I have this day (it being the completion of the endowment period,) made settlement on the above policy, having received the sum of fourteen thousand and ninety-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$14,092.38), being the amount of policy and Tontine profits. This is eminently satisfactory and exceeds my expectations. The result is an actual investment of the money paid at about five per cent. compound interest, and ten thousand dollars' (\$10,000) insurance for ten years for nothing.

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PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1882.

Messrs. Ward & Seelaus, New York Life Insurance Company.

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Very truly, yours,

WALTER S. JARBOE.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE national Government has published the list of the districts for the collection of internal revenue, by which about one-third of the old districts are consolidated with others, and the working force reduced accordingly. The list was scanned anxiously in many quarters, not only to learn what parts of the country had undergone the most excision, but to learn what light was cast by it upon the political drift of this Administration. It was believed, whether rightly or not, that Mr. ARTHUR had given a great deal of attention to the matter, as it was just such a job of political work as he relished. Viewed in this light, the list is not very reassuring. The reconstructions are actually disheartening. In New York, the two collectors who were ranked as GARFIELD Republicans have been dismissed, and the three Stalwarts retained. In New Jersey, Collector HATHORN has been dismissed, and his district added to that of Mr. BARCALOW, a railroad lobbyist of the most notorious class. In Virginia, the straight Republicans have been dismissed, and Mr. MAHONE's friends retained. In North Carolina is shown a similar purpose to favor Republicans who support coalition with the whiskey ring of the Democratic party. In other places, changes less significant have caused serious dissatisfaction.

All this is of bad omen for the Republican party. It shows in the case of New York that, however anxious the local leaders may be for the restoration of harmony, Mr. ARTHUR has neither forgotten nor forgiven. And it evinces a purpose to force the Republican party of the South into alliances with which many honest and self-respecting Republicans cannot take part.

THE career of Mr. EVANS at the head of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is likely to be a brief one. Whatever the President may think of appointments for the benefit of his own wing of the party, he does not seem to take kindly to appointments and removals for the benefit of Mr. WALTER EVANS's personal friends and of the Republicans of the State of Kentucky. After General CLARK had been displaced from the chief clerkship, an intimation was made public that this process was to cease at once, and that no more removals should be made, unless it were that of Mr. EVANS himself. Mr. GRESHAM is observed to be anxious to disclaim responsibility for Mr. EVANS; but he cannot disclaim responsibility for retaining Mr. ELMER and Mr. FRANK HATTON in the Post-Office Department.

Mr. EVANS having ceased to hunt up places for his friends now will have leisure to explain and defend some of his recent appointments, notably that of Mr. CHARLES M. HORTON as collector at Boston. If Mr. EVANS had made anything like a careful inquiry about Mr. HORTON, he would have learned that he was notoriously unfit for any place of responsibility. Indeed, we wonder that Mr. HORTON was so foolish as to expose himself to the kind of criticism and explanation which was sure to follow his acceptance. Besides the facts already known of him, a member of a large drug firm in Boston writes to the President that Mr. HORTON is a blackmailer. He gives such dates and facts for the charge as seem to leave no room for doubt. Distinctly, Mr. EVANS has not been a success, and the sooner Mr. ARTHUR gets rid of him the better for the public service.

THE days of "assisted immigration" into the United States are over. The commissioners of immigration at New York have found that the poor-houses of the West of Ireland are emptying into America. It is not the impoverished peasant who prefers immigration to the poor-house, but the pauperized peasant who has been there already, that is shipped to the ports of the United States. These poor people have been given a trifle of money, and clothed in new but coarse and cheap materials, to disguise their proper character. But their clothes are too

poor in material to stand the wear of a sea voyage, and the few shillings in hand are soon exhausted; and they are thrown upon public assistance. The plain duty of the commissioners is to force the agents of the steamship lines to carry such people home again, or get them a passage to Halifax, if Canada will agree to take them, which is not likely.

Mr. SULLIVAN, the president of the Irish League, has been enforcing this point upon the Government at Washington. He says very truly that England, having ruined Ireland and impoverished her people, is quite willing to have America bear the burden of the consequences. He thinks it would not be improper for our Government to go beyond the mere routine of refusing admission to deported paupers, and utter a word of comment upon the condition of Ireland under English rule. But Mr. SULLIVAN mistakes; Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is Secretary of State.

THE "glorious Fourth" is drawing nigh; but in some of our cities, notably Philadelphia and Boston, the small boy feels that it has become a hollow mockery. Fire-crackers, toy pistols, and every other source of noise, are forbidden. Is it quite impossible to replace these things with something the small boy will like just as well? Are we so poor in social resources that we can do nothing but prohibit; and is our patriotism satisfied with a merely "quiet Fourth"? Even the 4th of July oration was better than this "do nothing" style of observance. It went out of fashion because everyone laughed at the fustian into which it had degenerated; but the Centennial celebrations showed that we could have patriotic oratory without fustian in every part of the country. Why not exact an oration of this kind from every member of Congress, each in his own district? It would give them an opportunity to air their ideas, and would relieve some of them of the necessity of talking so much in Congress. Processions might serve in some places to relieve the monotony of the day; but cities at this time of year are too hot for them. Something must be done, or the rising generation will let the anniversary of independence lapse into oblivion. It has not in their eyes even the merit of securing a school holiday; for it comes in vacation. It amounts now to just nothing in this city of the Declaration; and if it should come to mean no more in other cities the interest in our city's past and the visits of strangers to our State House will cease also. Even the tradespeople must see that Philadelphia has nothing to gain by that.

It is remarkable how fast mythical statements begin to grow around the memories of great men. Mr. HENRY C. CAREY is not long dead; the manufacturers of Philadelphia have not had time to put up a monument to his memory. Yet *The Times* of New York says of him: "He regarded Protection as a temporary expedient, to be used to promote the establishment of industries which would not otherwise, or very tardily, get established, and to be withdrawn when once that purpose was accomplished. He would hardly have defended high protective taxation as a permanent system." We certainly do not yield to *The Times* in acquaintance with Mr. CAREY's teachings as set forth in his books, and we enjoyed for years the privilege of discussing with him economic questions, not excepting all the bearings of the protective policy. But we never found in his books or heard from his lips a statement which indicated that he regarded Protection as a temporary expedient. He even regarded the abolition of protective duties in England, after some of them had continued for a quarter of a millennium, as a fatal mistake.

A COURAGEOUS BLACK BOY from the Western Reserve district of Ohio has passed a good examination for admission to West Point, and is to take his place among the cadets there. West Point may consider itself

upon its trial again, and the result will be watched with some interest. If it should appear, as has been charged, that the faculty and students of the Academy are leagued against colored students as intruders, the question of abolishing the Academy itself will be raised. Certainly, the moral and patriotic results of West Point education have not been such as to endear it to the more serious part of the American people. It will not do for the institution to add by any imprudence to the number of those who would rejoice in its abolition.

WE have spoken elsewhere and at some length of the position of the temperance question in politics. It still exacts much attention in the West. The Prohibitory party had control of the Iowa Republican Convention which met this week, and showed both by the platform adopted and by the nominations made that the Republicans of Iowa intend to continue the struggle on the line of that most unlucky amendment to the State Constitution.

In Illinois, on the other hand, the Republicans in the Legislature have followed the example set by Nebraska in adopting a high-license law. Those who suppose that this kind of action receives any co-operation from the liquor interest, are mistaken. In Chicago, where the city government is more under the control of this interest than in any other American city, unless it be Boston, the mayor and aldermen have changed the date for the renewal of liquor licenses from July 1st to June 1st, so as to enable the saloons to renew their licenses before the new law goes into effect. It is said also that the constitutionality of the law will be tested; but this threat is worthless. The people of the whole country will watch the Illinois experiment with interest.

In Ohio, the issue between State regulation by taxation and free trade in liquor is made squarely between the Republican and the Democratic parties, with the Prohibitionists as one, and perhaps two, "third" parties. Ever since the adoption of the present Constitution of Ohio, which prohibits license, the State has had free trade in beer and whiskey, the liquor interest and the temperance people co-operating to prevent any intermediation legislation. The evils of this unrestricted traffic have become so apparent that the Republicans have pledged themselves to effect some kind of restriction. A law they passed two years ago was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the State. A more carefully drawn law, imposing a tax of two hundred dollars a year on the sale of spirits, and one hundred dollars a year on the sale of malt liquor, has just been declared Constitutional. This decision by coming in the heat of the State campaign has had the effect of strengthening the Republican party. But the law cannot be regarded as a satisfactory solution of the problem. It is not even a high-license law, although the rates it provides are much higher than in Philadelphia. Nor can Ohio reach any satisfactory solution, until the Legislature is left free to deal with the question more vigorously.

SOMEONE asked Colonel INGERSOLL what his handsome copy of VOLTAIRE's works had cost him. "The Governorship of Illinois!" was the reply. The Democrats of Ohio seem to think that opinions like those of Colonel INGERSOLL are no barrier to the Governorship of their State. They have put in nomination Judge HOADLEY of Cincinnati, who holds a prominent place in a club in which Mr. INGERSOLL would find himself very much at home. The American people are tolerant; but they have not reached the point of absolute indifference as to the religious or irreligious opinions avowed openly by their public men. That this is a country in which the Christian religion is a chief pillar of public order, is the general belief; and, while no class or persuasion of men is liable to any civil disabilities, the individual voter is left free to make discriminations and does make them. An atheist, a Mormon, or even a Roman Catholic, is not an easy load for a political party to carry; and the Democrats of Ohio may find that in the abundance of candidates to whom no such objections could be made it was not wise to select the vice-president of the Index Club.

The manner of Judge HOADLEY's nomination was not such as will tend to promote harmony within the party. In Cincinnati, the voting for delegates was so vigorous that in several districts more votes were cast than at public elections, when both parties have the right of suffrage. In the convention itself, the unit rule was enforced in the interests of Judge HOADLEY's candidacy. All this is the more remarkable

as the victorious faction in this fight are the young Democracy of Ohio,—the progressive Democrats who wish to get rid of such somnolent leaders as Mr. THURMAN, Mr. PENDLETON, and Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON, and who seem to have a preference for wealthy Republican converts like Mr. BOOKWALTER and Mr. HOADLEY as candidates. If this be progressive Democracy, then the restoration of Mr. PENDLETON and Mr. THURMAN to the control of the party would be a gain in a moral point of view. So strong was the adverse feeling in some quarters that it was believed that Mr. HOADLEY would decline the nomination. But he has published a card stating that he will do nothing of the kind.

The platform of the convention is of the usual non-committal sort as regards the tariff. The neatly ambiguous phrases of a year ago are furnished up for fresh use, the only new departure being that the declaration of the Republicans for the restoration of the wool duties has extracted a declaration against a reduction of those duties by the last Congress, without any pledge of their restoration. The protest is put on the ground that the duties on woollens were raised at the same time, which is not true. They also declare against sumptuary laws, which must mean the SCOTT Law for taxing the trade in liquors. Altogether, the Democrats of Ohio have made a bad business of it. The Republicans, with the decision in favor of the SCOTT Bill, with a distinct and honest platform of principles, and with such a candidate as Mr. FORAKER, ought to have no difficulty in making the race. The only things against them are the abstention or hostility of the Prohibitionists, and the bad impression produced by some things done and omitted at Washington.

UNDER the new law on the subject, passed by the last session of the Tennessee Legislature, the refunding of the debt of that State will be again begun about the middle of July. This time, the bonds are to be funded at fifty per cent. of their face. A year ago, the State officials were hard at work funding them at sixty per cent. One thing is certain; this continual manipulation makes jobs for the officials; they will no doubt be willing, a year or two hence, to fund again at some other rate per cent. What would settle all this business finally, do justice to the creditors of Tennessee, wipe out the disgrace of repudiation, and still relieve the tax burdens of the people, would be to retain the national taxes on whiskey and distribute the surplus of revenue to the State.

COMMENCEMENT TIME has been not uneventful this year. The resignations of President McCOSH of Princeton and of President CATTELL of Lafayette, although neither of them have been accepted as yet, portend important changes. The public would have heard with more pleasure of the resignation of President POTTER of Union. This college at Schenectady has had a most unfortunate history; but nothing in its annals can compare with the struggle now proceeding between the president, supported by a bare majority of the trustees, and the faculty, supported by a majority of the *alumni*. In the presence of such a contest, the maintenance of a proper discipline, to say nothing of a right college spirit, is impossible. The faculty say that the president is systematically economical of the truth; the president retorts that they are slanderers. A professor to whom there is no other objection is removed from his office by Dr. POTTER's casting vote, because he is too active in opposition. Why not remove all the rest? Either Dr. POTTER should go, or the trustees should furnish him with colleagues who respect him, or who at least will agree with him to conduct their internecine warfare "wi' steekit duirs."

At Harvard, Governor BUTLER disappointed everyone, first of all, by attending in state, in spite of the refusal to confer on him the usual honorary degree, and then by behaving with so much propriety and good humor as somewhat to conciliate his enemies. This is the more notable as there had been a slight collision between the Governor and Dr. ELIOT at the Exeter Phillips Academy celebration, a few days previously.

It becomes more evident with every week that the present session of the English Parliament is to be singularly barren of great legislative results. The combined opposition of the CHURCHILL Tories and the Irish Home Rulers has been too much for the friends of the Ministry.

The Tories have no higher purpose than to make Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government appear as a failure. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL certainly chose his point of attack happily, when he assailed the Government for its hypocritical policy in Egypt; though to do Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends justice they were trepanned into that policy by Mr. GOSCHEN and the Stock Exchange before they saw whither it would lead them. The Irish, on the other hand, resent the refusal of a bill to amend the Land Law on even the lines indicated by the Ulster tenants in their big meeting at Belfast. They say to the Ministry that if Ireland is not to get any attention they will see that the other island fares no better. The new rules accomplish but little for the despatch of business. Dilatory motions generally find the number of members needed as seconders. Ingenious ways are found of wasting time which the rules did not anticipate. Nothing but an arbitrary discretion vested in the Speaker would enable the session to get through its work.

That the Irish members have made themselves formidable, is shown by the frank statements of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It says that "the House has a strong distaste for meddling with the Irish members, unless it becomes absolutely and unavoidably necessary. Both Ministry and opposition have in their several ways too much to lose by a new and more violent quarrel with the gentlemen from Ireland, not to be willing to put off the hour of closure, suspension and general exasperation as long as they possibly can. If this is only another way of saying that the House of Commons is a trifle afraid of the Irish persecutors, we cannot help that. It looks very much like the truth, and if so it is a very important truth, indeed, with some remarkable consequences and implications attached to it." One of these consequences, we take it, is that Irish representation cannot continue as it now stands. Either Ireland will be disfranchised altogether, and a purely British Parliament will legislate for the United Kingdom, or the Irish will have leave to attend to their own affairs through a Parliament meeting in Dublin. The latter, of course, is the object to which the Home Rule party are addressing themselves. They mean to make themselves such a nuisance in London that the English will be glad to have the Union repealed and the Irish Parliament restored.

It is said that an internal source of weakness in the British Ministry is the dissension between the Whigs and the Radicals on some great points of policy, notably the Indian Jurisdiction Bill promoted by Lord RIPON, and intended to establish legal equality between the natives and the Europeans resident in India by subjecting the latter to the jurisdiction of native judges. Mr. GLADSTONE and the Radicals support the measure; the Whigs detest it, and side with the great body of Anglo-Indians in maintaining that not equality, but mastery, must be the English footing in India.

The strained character of the relations between the two classes of Liberals is shown by the secession of three Whig lords and of Mr. GOSCHEN from the COBDEN Club, on account of the admission of M. CLEMENCEAU to membership. These four gentlemen could not have done anything more absurd. The Club was organized on an international basis for national purposes. It was to enlist the public men of all countries in the promotion of Free Trade for British benefit. To refuse membership to a man of M. CLEMENCEAU'S standing would have been foolish in the extreme. He is hardly more republican than are the American members, and for the objects of the Club he amounts to more than all of them put together.

THE news with regard to the prospect of war between France and China is contradictory, but seems to amount to this,—that both parties are desirous to avoid war, if that be possible, and that each has gotten itself into a situation from which it cannot retreat with dignity. China will suffer a great loss of prestige in Eastern Asia, if she permits a treaty between France and Anam which does not recognize her own suzerainty. France will gain no credit in Europe by retreating from her refusal to recognize that suzerainty. The pressure in Europe against a Franco-Chinese war, as an injury to German and British commerce, makes it all the more difficult to keep the peace. A French Ministry which postpones the honor of France to the convenience of Europe will not enjoy office for long.

A CURIOUS BIT of the Middle Ages is transacting in Hungary. The chief representatives of a Jewish community are on trial for stabbing a Christian child in order to mix its blood with the Passover bread. The Government is obliged to conduct the prosecution, but its representatives do not conceal their disbelief in the whole story, which is substantiated chiefly by a Jewish boy who swears that he saw the transaction through a key-hole. That the boy is either under an illusion or is an accomplished liar, would be our inference from his testimony. But it is believed by the Christians of the neighborhood, and even the lawyers of the local bar feel or profess to feel indignation at the lax treatment of the case by the law officers of the Government.

This superstition about the slaughter of Christian children for such purposes is deeply rooted in Southeastern Europe. Once it was nearly universal in Europe, and one of CHAUCER'S "Canterbury Tales" is based upon it. It has become extinct with the spread of intelligence in Northern and Western Europe, and in great part through the testimony of Christian scholars, from REUCHLIN to DELITZSCH, whose acquaintance with rabbinical literature enabled them to contradict it authoritatively. But at times it is put into currency afresh by political and ecclesiastical demagogues.

A SMALL WAR is going on in the interior of Albania which may lead to serious results. The cession of Albanian territory to Montenegro under the Treaty of Berlin, it will be remembered, caused a great commotion and the organization of three leagues for armed resistance to this measure. The Porte put down the three in succession when they had ceased to serve its purpose, and when the Christian powers made it understand that no local resistance would avail against the mandate of Europe. But the dissatisfaction represented by the leagues was not terminated. It has been gathering head ever since, has broken out afresh in hostilities, and seems not unlikely to result in effecting the autonomy of the Skipetar race.

[See "News Summary," page 189.]

THE ETHICS OF THE TEMPERANCE CONTROVERSY.

IT becomes evident that the temperance question is not one which can be kept out of politics, and that the two parties will be forced to formulate their faith in the matter, if not by 1884, then at no distant date. The mischief caused by the use of intoxicants is no worse now than formerly. It is not nearly so bad as it was when LYMAN BEECHER began the temperance agitation by his "Six Sermons on the Evils of Intemperance." But the continuance of agitation and discussion, and the growth of woman's influence in public life, have fixed the public attention upon this great evil to an extent which was not possible half a century ago. And our political parties have to take account of the drifts of public feeling, and to deal with the questions which the people feel to be most urgent, whether they are so or not.

At present, there is great urgency for an alliance between the Republican party and the party of Prohibition. In some States, there has been a formal alliance between the two parties. In others, the Republican vote has been diminished and its policy embarrassed by the separate action of the Prohibitionists. It is argued that on grounds both of policy and of principle the Republicans should come forward as advocates of the vigorous policy in the suppression of the liquor traffic. On grounds of policy because its success is endangered everywhere by the alienation of the Prohibitionists; on grounds of principle, because that policy is in the line of Republican action in the past. The party which put down slavery—the party of moral ideas,—should take hold of this question by the handle which promises a vigorous and effective solution.

On the other hand, there is a hesitation about this proposal on the part of a majority of Republicans with which we heartily sympathize. It is thought to be poor policy to alienate the German vote by which the party won its victories in the struggle with slavery and disunion, and worse policy to surrender the party policy to the dictation of a band of outsiders, who are ready to sink every other consideration for the sake of success on this line. And it is doubted whether it is wise to commit the party to the passage of laws which are not sustained by an overwhelming body of public opinion, and thus to earn a final defeat and discredit, after at best a hazardous victory.

Nor is Prohibition in the line of Republican policy, as that policy

was illustrated in the matter of slavery. The Prohibitionists correspond rather to the Garrisonian Abolitionists than to the Free Soilers or the Republicans. The Abolitionists looked down upon mere Republicans as people who would not be induced to take high ground or pursue a vigorous policy. The Republican contention that slavery should be permitted to remain within the bounds prescribed for it by the Constitution, and should be antagonized only where it sought to transgress those bounds, they regarded as involving wilful complicity with the slaveholder. The Republican proposal to attack slavery by political action and the operation of national law, instead of entering upon a moral campaign for "immediate, unconditional emancipation," they despised. The Republican party repudiated what TENNYSON calls "the falsehood of extremes." They rejected equally the doctrine that the Constitution was to be rejected because it nationalized slavery, and the doctrine that slavery was to be nationalized because it had the sanction of the Constitution. They took a middle course, and waited for such opportunity as offered before going farther.

On the liquor question the party will follow the bent of its genius by taking a moderate, statesmanlike course. As in the case of slavery, there must be no ignoring of the serious and urgent necessity for action. It is the function and the service of extreme parties to awaken the greater parties to a sense of such necessity. But the greater parties will do ill to take their policy from the lesser. No majority will vote for heroic remedies. Every majority must be led to see its way clearly, to know that it has solid ground of right for what is proposed, and to be satisfied that the road does not lead to a slough. Now in the case of Prohibition the right to prohibit is not so well made out as its friends would have us believe. There must be a line drawn somewhere between what a Government may undertake and what it must decline to do. And to draw the line so as to include the prohibition of the use of what may be abused, or to put down a business because moral temptation is associated with it, is to throw the door open very wide to Governmental meddling. Of course, those who think the very use of intoxicants an abuse will not admit this distinction. But they do not constitute the majority, even of the temperance party; and we find it impossible to believe that they ever will be a majority of the American people. In these circumstances, we must ask the majority to act upon general principles which are safe and consistent. It will not do to construct a public policy upon a syllogism whose major premise would justify the Communist in urging the forcible abolition of private property in order to abolish the temptation to covetousness. That which the majority regards as a wrong *per se* against social rights, it may suppress. That which it regards as not wrong *per se*, but capable of serious abuses, it may regulate.

We are not arguing here against any of the principles which properly underlie the prohibitory movement. They may be all right; but even if they are the time has not come for embodying them in political action. When by moral suasion the majority and not a mere handful have been convinced that the use of liquor is an abuse *per se*, the time will have come for the suppression of the use. But to enlist for that suppression the votes of those who do not hold that opinion, however lively their sense of the actual evils which attend the general use of liquor, is simply not right. It is to disseminate a principle of political action so mischievous that it may be said to contain in it all the tyrannies, and by consequence all the anarchies.

What the majority can vote with honest consistency and without any dangerous consequences, is what the party of moral ideas should be ready to propose. Even if that is less than the whole of what should be done, it is as much as we dare undertake at present. And in this case a vigorous regulation of the liquor traffic is all that can be asked. It may be said that regulation has failed; but the statement is untrue. Such regulation as has been tried in this country has failed and always will fail. Very little thought, in truth, has been given to the problem from this side. It has been studied chiefly with reference to suppression. The points suggested by experience elsewhere are:

(1.) The limitation of the number of places where liquor is sold. These are everywhere in excess of the natural demand. They can exist only by stimulating the demand. A bar-keeper is counted successful when he lets no man get out without spending more money than he meant when he went in. A well-furnished bar is strewn with tempting provocatives to thirst. The social atmosphere maintained by skilful hints

and witty suggestions is that of devotion to drink as a chief end of existence. To reduce the number of these places to one for each thousand or even five hundred of the population, would be a diminution of the temptations to drunkenness for the majority of those who patronize them. Their proprietors then could live without solicitation.

(2.) A higher charge for license is proposed in many places as a useful reform. The man who has paid fifty dollars a year for his license has no great interest in enforcing the license laws. The utmost he can do by looking after his shabbier rivals is to earn their ill-will by making them pay the fifty dollars also. But the man who has paid a thousand dollars for a license will see to it that his business is not shared with people who have paid nothing, and that it is not forfeited by his neglect to observe the laws. In this way, small, ill-regulated places would be swept away, and larger and better-ordered establishments would have the monopoly of the business.

(3.) Better than merely fixing a higher charge for license would it be to sell the licenses at auction for a bonus in addition to the fixed charge, as seats in some churches are auctioned for a bonus in addition to the pew-rents. In this way the State would get the full value of the privilege it grants, and it would be determined which of the people already in the business should have leave to continue it. And if the friends of temperance in any quarter felt free to do so, and had the means, they might buy in some or all of these licenses and open the shops themselves.

(4.) Besides paying for his license, the proprietor of such an establishment should be required to give ample security for the conformity of his place to the requirements of the law. He should be required to keep unintoxicating drinks of good quality and at reasonable price, to refuse drink to persons already affected by it, to expel disorderly people from his premises, and to close on such days, and at such hours on other days, as the law directs. And the forfeiture of the amount of his license for a whole year, and the closing of his establishment, should be the penalty for any violation of these rules.

We have proposed nothing Utopian, nothing extravagant, in these suggestions. Nearly everything suggested has been tried with success. And until a system of regulation such as this has failed it cannot be said that the only cure for the evils of the liquor traffic is in Prohibition.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S VETOES: THE LIFE-INSURANCE BILL.

THE Governor of Pennsylvania has been vetoing a considerable percentage of the bills passed at the recent session of the Legislature, and in most cases there will be a general approval of his course. Opinions vary, however, and it is no doubt true that some of the measures would have been more properly left to stand. The Governor is not any part of the law-making body; he simply is permitted to exercise a check upon it. The cases in which he should interpose his veto should be plainly such as demand it upon important public grounds, and not such as need a refined argument for the justification of his action.

Among the bills that are disapproved is one affecting the procedure of life-insurance companies. As to some of the provisions of this measure, the companies themselves through their proper officers expressed dissatisfaction, and they are no doubt well satisfied with the veto. The bill had three principal features: It provided (1) that there should be no forfeiture of a policy for lapse of premium payment while a sufficient amount of earnings to pay his premium was equitably due the policy-holder; (2) that ten days' notice of the time of his premium payment should be given the policy-holder; and (3) that after two years from the issue of a policy the company issuing it should be estopped from pleading in refusal of payment that there had been "false or fraudulent" representations in the application. The objection naturally lay to this last provision, and especially to the clause, "or fraudulent." It was insisted that nothing should be a bar to the plea of fraud, and that the knowledge on the part of an applicant for a policy that his application after two years could not be questioned, no matter how falsely or fraudulently he had made his statements, would have the certain result of encouraging deliberate swindling.

In the present situation of things, the bill may be discussed without

feeling. It is to be remarked in the first place that both the first and second provisions are generally practised by the best companies of Pennsylvania, and the provisions of the laws of certain other States, extending the life of a policy after the lapse of premium payment in proportion to the number of payments that have been duly made, are applied to policies issued by companies of those States doing business here. This being the case, it would hardly seem that any opposition should have been made to the bill on these accounts, and the Governor has signified in his veto that he strongly approves of the bill, so far as they are concerned. The good companies already in the practice of these usages would not have objected to this being made a legal requirement, and naturally other companies are of the sort that should be strictly held up to their work by law. As the notices in the railroad stations sometimes say: "Gentlemen will not, and others must not, smoke in this room."

But there is something to be said also as to the clause in reference to applications. The laws of Pennsylvania have been very tardy in dealing with the subject of life insurance, and the legislation of the Eastern States, especially of Massachusetts and Maine, has stood as a monument of systematic action as compared with our inaction and lack of system. It is obvious that not only do policy-holders require protection, but the companies themselves for their own interest need to be held to a strict accountability. They will not suffer—they will gain,—by being closely guarded at all points. Such a guard can be easily borne by the honest company; and if it exposes the worthlessness of the dishonest one so much the better. The history of American life insurance is one where the story of failures and wrecks far outruns that of prosperous voyages, and it is past dispute that the most of the former have been in States whose life-insurance laws were inadequate or antiquated. The gross scandal of the "graveyard insurance" companies of Pennsylvania ought to have been avoided, and would have been, if the laws of the State had properly dealt with the subject in time. Those shameless organizations have now apparently run their course; but it is chiefly because they have exhausted their material of dupes. Something has been done by the courts, but the laws themselves were plainly and scandalously imperfect.

For all parties, therefore, intelligent application of the lessons of experience is best, and what has been learned by companies and policy-holders should be enacted into law. To say that fraud shall be as good as truth, if it remain undiscovered for twenty-four months, may be saying too much; but it cannot be questioned, we think, that the sound policy for conservative companies is to guard thoroughly the approval of an application, and then to stand by the contract of the policy. It is the boast of many companies that they have seldom or never disputed the payment of a policy, and the reason for this is, of course, that they have issued none without due caution. They have entered upon their contract fully acquainted with its conditions, and ready to fulfil them to the letter. In the long run, this is the true plan, and the enactment of it into law cannot be seriously objectionable.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THERE is a continual confusion, largely due to bad writing, careless proof-reading, and other slipshodness, of the names of the two old counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania, both named by PENN after favorite English shires,—Bucks and Berks. In recent notices of the death of the mother of General GRANT, her birth-place was variously assigned to one or the other, the Berks being a misprint for Bucks,—though as a matter of fact she was born in Montgomery County. The same confusion exists as to the birth-place of General ANDREW PICKENS, the Carolinian hero of Revolutionary times. He came from this part of Pennsylvania, and the biographical notices of him in the encyclopædias say he was born at "Paxton, Bucks County." But the published annals of that county have no account of him, and so competent a local historian as General W. W. H. DAVIS thinks it more likely that he was born in Berks,—though he remarks that his father, General JOHN DAVIS, who sat in Congress with the son of PICKENS, believed the father to belong to Bucks, as stated by the encyclopædias.

IN an item in the department of "Drift" last week, allusion was made to a proposed division of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania. This was an error; the diocese intended to be referred to was that of Central Pennsylvania.

RENAN'S REMINISCENCES. II.*

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

SAINT NICOLAS DU CHARDONNET was an old foundation established by Adrien de Bourdoise, and in the early part of the seventeenth century it held a position second only to that of Saint Sulpice. After the Revolution, it fell to the diocese of Paris, and through unskilful management sank into insignificance, until in hopes of reviving its influence it was put into the hands of the young prelate, M. Dupanloup, shortly before Renan's removal to Paris in 1836. M. Dupanloup was already a distinguished figure in the most aristocratic circles of Parisian society. He was a finished example of the ardent, brilliant, worldly churchman which the Church of Rome alone can produce in perfection. But M. Dupanloup was more than a mere elegant man of the world. He had warm enthusiasm and possessed in a high degree the gift of personal magnetism. He was not only worshipped by his pupils, but had the faculty of stimulating them mentally to the height of their capacity. The impression he made upon the mind of Renan was for the time all-absorbing. The Breton is almost as shy of transplanting as the Swiss. Two of his young compatriots died in the process of adjusting themselves to the new environment, and several had to be sent back to their native air. The boy himself suffered bitterly from this cruel homesickness. His longing for his mother was overwhelming. M. Dupanloup was much struck by one of his letters to her,—an outpouring of love and tenderness. "That evening, the weekly reading of notes and marks in his presence took place. I had failed in my composition; I was fifth or sixth. 'Ah!' said he, 'if the subject had been that of a letter I read this morning, Ernest Renan would have been first.' From that time he remarked me; I existed for him, and he became for me what he was for us all,—a principle of life, a sort of divinity."

The scheme of instruction at Saint Nicolas was as different as possible from the college of Tréguier. There all had been grave and inflexible,—just the education of a young ecclesiastic in the sixteenth century. The object of M. Dupanloup was to give his young priests the training of elegant men of the world. Mathematics received but little attention, the scientific spirit was completely ignored, doctrine was a subordinate matter. He aimed to give perfect literary training, a refined and high-bred morality, and a distinguished, gentlemanly tone. He treated his scholars as if they were all destined to be poets, orators or authors. Talent was prized above everything, and solid learning little appreciated without it. Modern literature was freely studied and discussed. Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Michelet, were revelations. The imagination of Renan, which had been systematically starved in his early years, was completely fascinated by this brilliant new world. "I now first understood the meaning of the words, *talent, distinction, reputation, glory*." His mind was so full that there was no room left for memories of Brittany. The Gascon in him saved the Breton. Renan remained three years at Saint Nicolas, and though the system was somewhat superficial the mind of the pupil was thoroughly awakened when at nineteen he passed from the hands of M. Dupanloup to enter the very different discipline of Saint Sulpice.

The system of Saint Sulpice was the opposite of Saint Nicolas, and more akin to the college of Tréguier. All the emulation, and talent, and external brilliancy, which M. Dupanloup fostered in his pupils, were here studiously suppressed. Individuality of thought and style were discouraged as leading to vanity and self-glorification. The Sulpiciens made it a rule to publish everything anonymously,—to regard the thought, and not the expression; and if mediocrity was the result it was precisely mediocrity which they wished to produce, as more conducive to the virtues of humility, and self-effacement, and pure zeal for truth. Their theology was distinct, uncompromising, without concessions to modern criticism. In the tranquil shades of Issy, just outside of Paris, where the preliminary course of philosophy was pursued, Renan was able to gratify his absorbing passion for study. Great liberty was allowed to the students, very little work expected, very little supervision exercised; but in the two years that he was there Renan never once entered Paris, though it was always easy to obtain permission to do so. He spent his whole days wandering through the long shady alleys, absorbed in some book. Pascal, Malebranche, Euler, Locke, Leibnitz, Descartes, Reid, Dugald Stewart, Bossuet,—these were his favorites. There are charming reminiscences of Issy,—sketches of the striking characters there, touched with all Renan's grace and skill. There is the superior, M. Gosselin, "the most polished and amiable man I have ever known. It is impossible to imagine more charming affability, more exquisite amenity. His life hung by a thread, and he only attained old age by prodigies of care and sober regimen. It is impossible to conceive [he was Renan's director,] more benevolence, more cordiality, more respect for the conscience of a young man." And M. Göttofrey, "who had great personal beauty, and who might have been *un mondain accompli*. I have never known a man who might have been more beloved by women." And M. Pinault, "who was much like M. Littré in his concentrated passion and eccentric ways. He was a saint,

* "Recollections of My Youth." By Ernest Renan. Translated by C. B. Pitman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

scarcely a priest; not at all a Sulpicien." Renan's relations with his teachers seem to have been invariably most affectionate and sympathetic, and he bears beautiful testimony to the sincerity, and purity, and unaffected goodness, of the French clergy. The course of reading which he followed at Issy could hardly fail to make an impression on a mind so active and quick, and when Renan left the place, without being himself aware of it, his faith in the truth as it is in the Church of Rome was already undermined.

At Saint Sulpice he entered upon the study of Hebrew with all the ardor of the instinctive philologist. He was very fortunate in his instructor in this new and fascinating pursuit. M. Le Hir was a rare combination of saint and *savant*. He was a man of wide learning, and familiar with all the profundities of modern German criticism and Biblical exegesis, and as a grammarian had scarcely an equal. His faith, however, remained perfectly unshaken. "He was like the pearl-shells of François de Sales, 'which live in the midst of the sea without taking in a single drop of sea-water.' His knowledge of error was entirely speculative. A water-tight partition prevented any modern ideas from filtering into the private sanctuary of his heart, where side by side with the petroleum burned the inextinguishable lamp of a tender and absolutely sovereign piety. As my mind was not furnished with similar water-tight partitions, the contact of contradictory elements which in M. Le Hir produced profound inward peace brought about in me strange explosions."

For two years, Renan pursued his studies of the Semitic languages with consuming ardor. Critical readings and comparison of texts were quietly producing their effect. Descartes and Leibnitz had not been studied in vain. The solidarity of Roman Catholic theology is at once its strength and weakness; so admirably cemented are the parts that if a single error is once admitted the whole edifice is undermined. "My feelings were unchanged, but every day some thread in the tissue of my faith gave way. The immense labor I was involved in prevented me from drawing conclusions. My Hebrew lectures absorbed me. I was like a man whose breathing is suspended." It was not until the last vacation that he passed in Brittany that the process of demolition was completed. "The work of logic was done; the work of honesty began." Here was plenty of time for thought. His state of mind was most painful. Naturally deeply religious, with religious ideas and associations woven into every fibre of his being, loving the Church as his home and his teachers as his parents, with no other future but what the Church could offer seeming possible or congenial, he found himself face to face with a cruel issue that struck a chill through his being. He longed to be a Protestant,—to preserve his faith and liberty of judgment. "But with the accurate and reverent conception I had formed of the Catholic faith I could not see my way to any attitude of mind which would permit me to remain a Catholic priest with the opinions which I held." His distress was increased by the grief which any break with the Church must give his mother, whom he tenderly loved, and who, though an intelligent, clear-sighted woman, was quite unprepared to understand how for philological reasons one should abandon one's faith, or that it should be anything more than a mere caprice. He opened his heart to his director in a long letter, telling him of his difficulties,—how, though his heart, his sympathies, and all the dearest associations of his life, bound him to the Catholic Church, his convictions, "which are formed outside of one's self as a sort of impersonal concretion of which one is as it were a mere spectator," drove him from it. "At any cost, I will be a Christian; but I cannot be orthodox. Catholicism is a bar of iron; one cannot reason with a bar of iron." He proposed to leave Saint Sulpice and spend a year in study in Paris before deciding upon any course of action.

At this trying time, the tender kindness and honest good sense of his sister, who was far away in Poland, comforted and strengthened him greatly. She supplied him with a sum of twelve hundred francs to pass this difficult crisis; but he scarcely touched it. His masters at Saint Sulpice treated him with affection and sympathy, though they greatly regretted his departure. M. Le Hir traced out a plan of study he was to follow, and M. Dupanloup offered him money with the most delicate kindness. The desolation and loneliness were at first overwhelming. It was hard to pull dead against the whole current of his past. His future seemed completely shipwrecked, and the whole world was empty and meaningless to him. After a short period of hesitation and uncertainty, he frankly recognized that secular instruction was his only alternative, and though second only to M. Le Hir in knowledge of the Oriental languages he accepted a position as subordinate instructor in the Lycée Henri IV., without salary, but with board and lodging furnished and only two hours a day of compulsory work. His mind was too active and his nature too objective to remain long in contemplation of itself. Peace gradually came back. Truth and goodness still remained the same, and his love of them was as strong as ever. He plunged into hard work, and his mind gradually readjusted itself to the new point of view.

As may easily be imagined, on emerging from Saint Sulpice Renan was a child in his ignorance of the world and practical helplessness. He taught, and studied, and wrote. His wants were infinitesimally small. From the time he was a child, he had always had it in his mind

"to make books;" but it never occurred to him that it might be a source of profit, and he was greatly surprised when one day a gentleman came into his room and asked permission to unite several of his articles into one volume, offered him liberal terms, and proposed to become his publisher for all future work. This was M. Michel Lévy. Later he renewed the agreement on terms more advantageous to the author, and Renan found him an ideal publisher. From the "Reminiscences" we learn little more of the facts of Renan's life; he has given the history of his mental development in full, and mere events are comparatively insignificant to him. He does not tell us how the way gradually opened before him, and reputation and success came to meet him, step by step. In 1856, he was made a member of the Society of Inscriptions, and about the same time married the daughter of Henry Scheffer, the painter, and found in her a most devoted wife. Though excessively ugly and insignificant in appearance, Renan, unlike Sainte-Beuve, never seemed to have wasted a regret upon his personal deficiencies, but says cheerfully: "I have been loved by the four women whose affection I cared most about.—my mother, my sister, my wife, and my daughter." In 1860, he was sent to Syria at the expense of the State, to study the Phœnician civilization, and on his return was decorated with the Legion of Honor. Soon after, what had long been the goal of his desires, the dream of his youthful ambition, the professorship of Hebrew in the Collège de France, was given to him. In his first course of lectures, he stated his views frankly, though in terms most respectful and moderate; but it was an unheard-of thing that a professor of Hebrew should be unorthodox, and there was a loud protest from the clerical party which ultimately prevailed, and he was deprived of his office in 1864. He now busied himself in the preparation and production of the various volumes of his great work, "Origines du Christianisme." In 1870, his chair in the Collège de France was restored to him, with many expressions of respect and appreciation.

Renan's nature is essentially what he himself calls an "abstract nature." He is as nearly as possible an incorporated brain,—an active, working mind, with only body enough for the barest purposes of existence. Even his friendships were as impersonal as it is possible to imagine, and were based rather on common interest in great subjects than that warm personal regard in which the whole sentiment and essence of friendship consist. Though he has had many adversaries, he says he has no enemies, and one may well believe it, so great is the moderation of his temper and expression, so large his indulgence for the weaknesses of human nature, so perfect his politeness and amiability. His candor and simplicity are admirable. He tells us with undisguised pleasure, but without self-complacency, of all his virtues, his disinterestedness, his modesty, the purity of his "mœurs," his docility, his charity, his amiability; yet we are never irritated. For him the flesh was no formidable adversary, and his virtues were easily achieved without struggles or violent self-conquest. His view of existence is eminently serious, but "*ce bon sourire gascon*" prevents the seriousness from ever darkening into gloom, and gives to his style that lightness, even in its most earnest moments, which is its peculiar charm and is the source of that most delicate, gentle irony, piquant without bitterness, which the contrast between the ideal and the real is constantly provoking. His life has been tranquil and happy, without regrets; his philosophy is a cheerful optimism. "Unless my later years have in store for me some very cruel trials, when I say farewell to life I shall only have to thank the source of all good for *la charmante promenade à travers la réalité* which has been vouchsafed to me."

E. McC.

POPPIES IN A GRAVEYARD.

WHERE grief's processions come and go,
In delicate bloom the poppies grow,
And to all thoughtful minds suggest
The certitude of dreamless rest:

Repose benignly fraught with peace,—
The silence of a soul's release,—
The waftage of a wondrous breath,—
That last nepenthe, known as death!

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

LITERATURE.

MORSE'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.*

WHEN one undertakes to write the life of an "American statesman," he might be presumed, perhaps, to have at least a moderate degree of regard, or even of respect, for his subject. Without something of this it might be plausibly argued that he should decline the task. Under such a rule, however, it is doubtful whether Mr. Morse could have been the biographer of Thomas Jefferson, even for those reading circles that centre about Boston. For on the whole the Virginia statesman hardly obtains more than patronage. The tone of the book throughout is *de haut en bas*. The man who wrote the

* "Thomas Jefferson." ("American Statesman" Series.) By John T. Morse, Jr. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Declaration of Independence, who organized and equipped the democratic forces of the United States, and who cut up and trampled in the dust for half a century every springing plant of aristocratic institutions, slavery alone excepted, fails to obtain from this biographer more than the treatment of a highly superior critic. There are occasional lapses where the reader may fancy something like praise is about to be bestowed; but the recovery from this is usually prompt, and Mr. Jefferson receives his customary cuff and remand to the dunce-bench. The letters he wrote to his children are, the biographer admits, "kindly," and "indicative of a lively interest" in their welfare; but he at once recollects that they are "absurdly didactic," and, worse still, they "often remind the reader of the effusions of the late Mrs. Barbauld,"—which is, of course, very shocking. To be reminded of Mrs. Barbauld—"the late Mrs. Barbauld,"—is painful, indeed, and makes us deeply regret that Mr. Jefferson's letters to his children could not have been written in a better fashion, or have had the advantage of a revision in the Eastern States.

Without this essential and fatal blemish of manner, Mr. Morse's book would be a tolerable if not a good one. It is well proportioned, and as a rule its facts are fairly stated. The impression it leaves is rather vague, perhaps, because so many great matters are simply referred to in the course of the narrative, the reader's acquaintance with them being taken for granted; but this is for the most part the consequence of undertaking to deal with a very large subject in a limited space. The suggestion is fair, however, that if the author had omitted his abundant critical passages, and consented to sacrifice something of himself, he might have had space for a fuller and clearer presentation of his subject. His true object, it might have been presumed, was a concise and lucid narrative, with criticism indicated rather than displayed, and even this reduced to its lowest appropriate amount. But Mr. Morse presents himself throughout, taking the first place without hesitation, whenever he so inclines. "It shakes one's faith in mankind," he declares, "to hear a really great statesman uttering such folly." "One loses patience with an intelligent man talking such stuff," he cries in another place; and again he declares that "one almost forgets the high deserts of the reformer in irritation at his chatter." All of which with much more appears to have the design of picturing the biographer's mental attitude and condition, rather than those of Thomas Jefferson. We understand the latter by seeing the effect he produces on Mr. Morse. When Mr. Morse has his faith shaken, loses his patience, and forgets his history, it is clear that the person who occasions these results must have been an extremely foolish and chattering "statesman." This is one way of making a biography,—not drawing the features and describing the actions of the subject himself, but studying the nature of his influence on another.

Fortunately, although the parental letters are in so bad a form, and Mrs. Barbauld—"the late Mrs. Barbauld," who, we may remark, very probably is deceased, having been born one hundred and forty years ago,—is dismissed so curtly for her influence on Mr. Jefferson's style, we are spared any elaborate criticism of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Morse feels that he could have written it in a manner much superior; he indicates that it has its faults, chiefly of style, and due to the "broad and high-sounding generalization" of the time; but he assures us that the statement that "all men are created equal" is fairly defensible, if you properly understand it. "The rights of man," however, he sends to the limbo of slang phrases, and he is quite disgusted with those Frenchmen who began to consider the nature and rights of human government at the close of the American Revolution. As they were in Mr. Morse's judgment only "speculative thinkers concerning the rights of mankind, . . . devisers of theories of government, and propounders of vague but imposing generalizations," it was simply a part of "the slang of that day" that they called themselves "philosophers." Mr. Morse, indeed, has no patience with generalization; his condition of disgust at the place where he "forgets in irritation" is caused by Jefferson's generalizing about "the complete emancipation of human nature." But as we have said he is good enough to let the Declaration stand. It has the approval, he intimates, of so many people, that while much could be said about it, and probably many generalizations could be shown in it,—possibly even some "slang,"—this would be "a work of supererogation." He quotes Professor Tucker, that the whole paper "is consecrated in the affections of Americans, and praise may seem as superfluous as censure would be unavailing," and so lets the old document go by without describing the mental spasms which its imperfections produce upon him. So much, at least, remains to the country.

We have already said that the general character of the volume is fair as regards its statements of fact. Making allowance for unnecessary criticism, impertinent comments and supercilious tone, the volume can be trusted to state with reasonable accuracy the events it describes. Mr. Morse is evidently to some extent an American. He has a certain regard for popular institutions,—not a faith like that of Jefferson, but a preference for some form of them, rather than the common forms of despotism. He therefore describes Jefferson's life-work without actual hostility, and sometimes shows for it a measure of appreciation. He even gives praise here and there, though he nowhere rises to enthusiasm or works himself into warmth. Some of his views might be fairly

challenged as matters of fact; for instance, that at the outbreak of the French revolution England "was still profoundly hated by nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the United States." There never was at any time, even during the War for Independence, so great a degree of unanimity in so intense a feeling against England as "profound hatred;" and to say that it "still" existed in 1789 is to signify a double misapprehension of the facts. * *

BROWNING'S "JOCOSERIA."—Mr. Browning's poetry never will attain a wide popularity, although a few of his shorter pieces have secured and will retain the attention of readers generally. In a letter to a friend written in 1868, he says: "I can have little doubt that my writing has been in the main too hard for many I should have been pleased to communicate with; but I never designedly tried to puzzle people, as some of my critics have supposed. On the other hand, I never pretended to offer such literature as should be a substitute for a cigar or a game of dominos to an idle man; so, perhaps, on the whole I get my deserts and something over,—not a crowd, but a few I value more." In 1868, he had already achieved "Paracelsus," "Sordello," and "Aben Ezra." Since then, he has surpassed the obscurest of these in his "Fifine at the Fair." Good people who need a key to Tennyson's "In Memoriam" would need a special education to master some of these poems, to follow the subtlety of the thought, and to master the grotesque forms of its expression. Poetry, says Milton, should be "simple, sensuous and passionate." Poetry, as Mr. Browning understands it, is intricate, subtle and grotesque, but always passionate also. A more serious drawback to the general enjoyment of his poetry is its unpleasantness. While by no means a pessimist, Mr. Browning seems to have been influenced very profoundly by his vision of the darker side of life,—the moral shadows of the universe. His greatest work is the story of moral outrage culminating in brutal murder and ending in the execution of the criminal. The tragedies of human existence seem to fascinate him; and while he distinguishes himself from the cynic by the prominence he gives to goodness and his own profound reverence for it he dwells more upon evil than is good either for himself or for his readers. This tendency seems to grow out of the influence of his early education among orthodox Dissenters in England. In his "Legend of Parnic," he concludes:

"Why I deliver this horrible verse?
As the text of a sermon, which now I preach:
Evil or good may be better or worse
In the human heart; but the mixture of each
Is a marvel and a curse.
"The candid incline to surmise of late
That the Christian faith may be false, I find;
For our Essays-and-Reviews' debate
Begins to tell on the public mind,
And Colenso's words have weight:
"I still, to suppose it true, for my part
See reasons and reasons; this, to begin:
'Tis the faith that launched point-blank her dart
At the head of a lie,—taught original sin
The corruption of man's heart."

It is Mr. Browning's inherited Puritanism that gives moral tone to his poetry and controls his selection of topics; and his combination of the art of the school of Shelley with the theology of the school of John Owen makes something unique in our literature.

His "Jocoseria" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) illustrates his peculiarities as a thinker and an artist, and adds one great poem to the treasures his admirers prize so highly. It has in places all his obscurity. Take, for instance, the short piece called "Pambo." The hero enters a college class and asks the professor to expound him a psalm, that he may have wisdom for his life. The professor superciliously begins with the Thirty-Ninth: "I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue;" when off goes *Pambo* without waiting for the comment. Years later, he comes back to tell the professor that he has found it a slow business to master that text. What is the moral?

"Brother, brother, I share the blame.
Arcades sumus ambo.
Darkling, I keep my sunrise aim,
Lack not the critic's flambeau,
And look to my ways, yet much the same
Offend with my tongue, like *Pambo*."

Which we take to mean that an earnest, practical man finds enough to occupy his life in the simplest command to moral rectitude, while the chatter of learned expositors upon the command is but waste of time. But all this might have been said more directly, and with not less dramatic effect.

The most notable pieces in the volume are an exceedingly unpleasant story, called "Donald," of human ingratitude to an animal, and a queer pseudo-rabbinical tale, called "Jochanan Hakkadosh." An old rabbi at the point of death accepts the gift of a year and three months of life from two of his disciples, a poet and a soldier, to solve two of life's riddles. The time passes and he fails to find the solutions they ask, but his life being still further prolonged to their astonishment he

finds the clue he seeks. The story is told beautifully, and enables Mr. Browning to put together his own philosophy in its two shapes,—the lesser nay, the greater yea.

R. E. T.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROVINCIAL COUNCILLORS.—Both under Penn and his successors, up to the Revolutionary time, the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania was a distinguished body, its members holding their seats practically for life and being selected from among the wealthiest, the most experienced and the most influential men of the community. Their biographies are a history of Pennsylvania while it was still a colony, and of Philadelphia when it was the largest city on the continent. Following the fashion of the day, Mr. Keith ("The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Sometime Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants." By Charles P. Keith. Philadelphia. 1883.) has added the genealogies of each of these families, and has thus made a sort of Doomsday Roll-Book, brought down to the latest date. Of some of the early dignitaries, Markham (Penn's first lieutenant), Brooke and Griffiths, Richard Peters and Richard Penn, there are no living representatives; but of Hamiltons, Shippens, Logans, Norrises, Chews, Mifflins, Cadwaladers, Tilghmans, Lardners, and others, those who bear the name may properly be called "first families," both on the score of the early settlement of their ancestors and because their social and other distinctions are still honorably borne. Some of them, with proper sense of the credit of coming of good stock, have assisted Mr. Keith in his task, and the account of the Shippens by Miss Balch, of the Cadwaladers by R. M. Cadwalader, of the Norrises by J. P. Norris, and of the Prestons by C. P. Smith, is in each case clear, complete, exhaustive and satisfactory.

There is much of local history, both political and social, in the sketches of the founders of these families and of their chief representatives; and the part taken by the Shippens and the Hamiltons in the earlier days of the colony, and by the Allens, and Growdens, and Galloways, at the time of the Revolution, may well account for the different fate of their houses. The loss of fortune and of home was only part of the penalty paid by the adherents to the King, and while the Penns received compensation, both here and in England, many of those who were more loyal to the Crown were unrewarded for their sacrifices. One of the Allens was among the fox-hunting young men who in 1774 formed the First City Troop; but taking part with the Penns he lost his property here and died in London. Mr. George Hammond, the first British Minister to the United States, was his son-in-law, and the present Lord Hammond, for fifty years in the English Foreign Office, was their representative. Of another family still actively represented in the City Troop and the "Assembly," two organizations in which their ancestors were active participants,—the Lardners,—we have a story full of amusing incidents, while the list of their honors was fitly enriched with the record of the late Admiral Lardner. It is characteristic of the fashions of the day that when the "Dancing Assembly" was organized in the winter of 1748-9 fifty-nine subscribers completed the list, the dancing began at six and ended at twelve, and clergymen took part in the entertainment. Mr. Keith has done his work with great care and precision, and although it is in no sense a popular book his volume is likely to be very useful for reference and to serve as a good source of local history.

DR. MCILVAINE'S "WISDOM OF HOLY SCRIPTURE."—Dr. J. H. McIlvaine formerly was a most popular professor in Princeton College, teaching the dry subject of political economy in such a fashion that the classes regarded it as perhaps the most interesting in the course. Soon after Dr. McCosh's accession to the presidency, he accepted a call to a church in Newark, where he has been laboring with success. When a much younger man than now, he wrote a volume on the interpretation of the earlier parts of the Book of Genesis, with a view to meeting some of the objections to that part of the Bible narrative. His recent book, "The Wisdom of Holy Scripture, with Reference to Skeptical Objections" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), may be said to cover the same field in a fuller and much more mature way. Dr. McIlvaine takes the only sure and firm standing-ground which an apologist can occupy. He goes to the Bible to learn its lessons as regards moral and spiritual truth. He denies that it is intended to teach us physics, or even cosmogony, except in so far as this cannot be sundered from theology and ethics.

The whole tone and character of the book are masculine and vigorous. Whether one agrees with Dr. McIlvaine or not, it is impossible to withhold respect from so straightforward and downright a writer. And he has the range of knowledge which fits him for the discussion. He takes up the Mosaic record that God enjoined upon men to "increase and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it," in its relation to the Malthusian doctrine revived in modern times by Mr. Darwin and his school. He shows that Mr. Henry C. Carey is right in standing by Moses, and in denying that our multiplying upon the earth will result in its subduing us by hunger and famine. So again in the chapter on the "Growth and Organization of Society" the student of economic science shows himself on every page.

The chapter on "Moral Difficulties of the Old Testament" is perhaps the most notable in the book. Dr. McIlvaine reaffirms with Dr. J. B. Mozley the principle laid down by Jesus Christ when He said to the Jews that Moses had allowed them to do certain things because of the hardness of their hearts, and when He rebuked His disciples for asking Him to punish the Samaritan village in Elijah's fashion. In other words, even revelation, the divine education of the race, must adapt itself to the moral estate of the people for whose benefit it is given. It must stammer with those who stammer, and speak fully only so far as men have ears to hear. But in Jesus Christ Dr. McIlvaine finds the full and unreserved revelation of God, and His words he accepts as paramount for all time.

The book is well thought out, well written, well printed, and well bound.

"JANE AUSTEN'S NOVELS."—Mr. Pellew's essay ("Jane Austen's Novels: A Bowdoin Prize Dissertation." By George Pellew. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.) is an interesting book. The author leaves the beaten track of adulation and applies to his subject the historical method, showing how Miss Austen wrote as she did, how closely her novels are connected with the thought of her time, tracing their origin and comparing them finally with the work of the present day. He makes it clear that her bright, clear mind reacted from the misty stories of the early romantic writers, such as Mrs. Radcliffe and her rivals, yet without falling into the pit of moral instruction which so nearly engulfed Miss Edgeworth. She adopted the family novel as Richardson had established it, and gave it its final perfection. All of her limitations have their explanation in the condition of her surroundings,—in the general apathy concerning the great questions of life which a century of emotion has at last broken. She belongs to an unanxious age, and this fact Mr. Pellew makes clear in comparing her with her recent successors. Here is an example: "An intense and almost morbid desire to do right is characteristic of the higher types of women of the present day,—the *Dorothea Brookes* and *Maggie Tullivers* of real life. But of these delicate and anxious consciences Miss Austen knew nothing and tells us nothing. *Catherine* in 'Northanger Abbey' is a mere girl, simple and natural. *Jane Bennett* is fragrant with unobtrusive goodness; but her character is rather indicated than portrayed. In *Elizabeth Bennett* we meet a very definite and forcible individuality; but she is like one whose deepest depths have not been sounded. . . . *Emma* alone of Miss Austen's heroines seems to have aims of usefulness outside of her own family; in later times, those aims would have been, perhaps, not wiser, but certainly more noble." Then Mr. Pellew goes on, and in a few pages draws an admirable picture of the difference between the conditions of life now and three-quarters of a century ago. This work shows study and thought, and is an excellent proof of the fruitfulness of the historical method when it is intelligently applied.

AN AMERICAN FOUR-IN-HAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Carnegie's book ("An American Four-in-Hand in Britain." By Andrew Carnegie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) is the narrative of a three weeks' journey from Brighton to Inverness, over eight hundred miles of lovely country in an almost ideally perfect summer. It was inspired by William Black's "Adventures of a Phaeton," and was accomplished by a party of friends who were guests of the author, chaperoned by his mother; it ended in a pilgrimage with all the honors in their native Scotch village. The book, as the privately-printed memorial of a bright, cheery holiday, was naturally welcome to all who took part in the journey and their personal acquaintances, but as a volume for public criticism it is somewhat less successful. Mr. Carnegie's watchful eye, however, was always open to improvements in his own trade, and he gives tantalizing hints of a great discovery in iron-making. His account of wages in the South of England shows that a carpenter gets sixteen shillings a week, a laborer from eleven to thirteen shillings, and women a shilling a day, and in Scotland the railroad men get from fourteen to twenty shillings a week. An inquiring reader might ask, perhaps, whether Mr. Carnegie really believes that he has any ground for the statement he made to the Political Economy Club in London, that the cause of the Pittsburg riots was the "unhappy policy" of the Pennsylvania Railroad in carrying through freight for less than way. After all these years, the presentation of an explanation so simple, by one who as he says was a telegraph-boy in the Company's office in his youth, suggests the inquiry whether he did not or could not give the railway people a hint of the coming storm.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE story of Charlotte Brontë's life has been once so well and sympathetically told by the woman who at that time ranked second in the list of female novelists when the author of "Jane Eyre" stood first, that all subsequent biographies of the same subject labor under peculiar disadvantages. "An Hour with Charlotte Brontë" (By Laura C. Holloway. New York: Funk & Wagnalls,) can claim no exemption from this prejudice; for it offers no new biographical material and gives no new views of the character of its subject, except by repeating the scandal in relation to her unhappy attachment in Brussels, which some so-called friends of the authoress have of late years been busily trying to drag into publicity. The one thing especially to be said in favor of this "Hour" is that it gives in succinct form those facts of Miss Brontë's interesting and most melancholy life which a busy world, occupied with newer objects of interest,

might grudge the time to read in the more extended and more carefully arranged narrative of Miss Gaskell. The selections from the letters of Miss Brontë which accompany this biography are though scanty sufficiently well chosen, except for the odd confusion of their dates; those from her novels only represent their peculiar qualities as the brick represents the building. It is not in the didactic and philosophical passages of the works of "Currer Bell" that we must seek for the secret of the intense impression they made upon the generation for which they were written; their strength is in the vividness of narration, the glow of feeling, which shed over them the incommunicable "light that never was on sea or land."

A recent issue of the "Hammock" series (Chicago: H. A. Sumner & Co.,) is entitled "A Fair Plebeian," and is by May E. Stone, who is stated to be the author of "The Doctor's Protégé," "The Feast of Roses," etc., works of fiction which are not, we confess, entirely familiar to us. In "A Fair Plebeian," however, we have some materials worked over that are quite familiar, and whereas the author, referring loftily to some supposititious extravagance of narrative, loftily stigmatizes it as only fit for a *New York Ledger* story, in point of fact a steady reader of that and kindred journals—serene in long experience of abductions, substitutions of false heirs, forgeries, and the like, occurring among that wildly adventurous class, the aristocracy of Great Britain,—would smile superior at the clumsy expedients of crime that are arranged to molest the lot of the "Fair Plebeian," and would scoff at the remarkable mixing up of titles that prevails in the noble circles to which that young person finds access. He or she might even be expected to find fault with the diction of *Lady Cecilia*, who protests that she will not "let on" how much she is attached to Lord Somebody; and would probably declare the adjective "prinkly" unsuited for the use of the British nobility. That ideal reader might even give the initiator of the "Hammock" series the valuable information that "count" is not the proper masculine title for the husband of an English countess (an innocent and natural mistake that last, however, reminding us of the "earl and earless" of dear *Pomona* in "Rudder Grange"). If the "Fair Plebeian" is a type of the sort of book likely to interest the languid young lady who lolls in a hammock upon the cover of the volume, we wish for that damsel a stern law-giver to cut her loose from the netted meshes and reduce her to the old-fashioned literary regimen of women,—the Bible and the cookery-book.

The plan of writing books in semi-dramatic form, not for the sake of narrative, but to elucidate varying opinions, criticisms and sentiments by attributing them in turn to different characters who take part in a series of conversations,—a plan which proved so successful in the delightful works of Arthur Helps,—has not failed to be freely used since his day. Even Mr. Mallock's "New Republic," with all its claims to originality, manifestly owed its outward form to "Realmah," and the other works by the same author; and there can be nothing invidious in assigning a similar origin to "A Fashionable Sufferer" (By Augustus Hoppin, author of "Recollections of Auton House," Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). That the form of such works is not original, is no matter, if the spirit that animates the form be really so. The main point necessary is, however, that the people who support the conversations should have something to say worth listening to; and this vital point seems too frequently to be forgotten by "The Fashionable Sufferer" and the friends who gather around her couch. Exhaustive criticisms on "Doctor Wortle's School" and supposititious poems by Oscar Wilde are a little flat, even when spiced by the mildest of mild puns; and the interpolated stories are certainly not thrilling. The pleasantest feature of the book will be found in the many illustrations by its author which accompany it. Mr. Hoppin, though comparatively young in literature, is much older in art; and those who can carry their literary memory back for twenty-five or thirty years will recognize the style of illustration which gave piquancy to "The Diamond Wedding," "Nothing to Wear," and the old *Putnam's Magazine*, existing still, through all the modern stir and new ideas about art, "in change unchanged."

Professor Austin Phelps adds yet a fourth volume to the literary harvest of his years of retirement from the work of his chair. His "English Style in Public Discourse, with Special Reference to the Usages of the Pulpit" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) is more of a treatise upon practical rhetoric than his "Theory of Preaching" was, and as such it addresses itself to a much larger circle of readers. His weakness is a tendency to the commonplace; and yet his handling is so fresh, his illustrations so good and so plentiful, that it is easier to read his book than most others on the subject. He adds in an appendix a catalogue of words and phrases which are liable to confusion or other abuse. He objects, for instance, to the phrase, "sacred desk," for pulpit, as an Americanism. Of "disremember," he says: "We have no such word in the language. I have never heard it but in the city of Philadelphia." We wish somebody would compile a Philadelphia "idioticon." We have many local oddities: "Gi'me," for "give me;" "break in half," for "break into two," or "into halves;" "leave me be," for "let me alone;" the use of prepositions of rest or place, such as "in" and "on," for the prepositions of motion, "into" and "upon;" and many others.

From Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, we have three numbers of their very cheap "Standard Library": (1) Rev. H. R. Haweis's "Lectures on American Humorists," clever and readable, but superficial, as is everything this author has done. The most interesting is his account of Artemus Ward, whom he knew personally. (2) "The Essays of George Eliot." That on *Heine* is worth the cost of the book twice over. That on "Worldliness and Other-Worldliness" is an amazing onslaught on poor Dr. Cumming, who surely was not worth the great woman's powder. The notice of "Carlyle's Life of Sterling" reads, as do all the notices, as though the reviewer never had read Archdeacon Hare's much-abused biography of his friend. Of the ten essays, the last is "Felix Holt's Address to the Workingmen," and is a plea for conservatism on positivist grounds. But when Lazarus accepts the negations of that school he will turn Dives into the street or hang him upon the lantern. (3) Rev. Justin D. Fulton's "Sam Hobart," the biography of a remarkable railroad engineer, and a passionate advocate of temperance on Christian principles. It is difficult to escape the feeling that in real life Mr. Hobart was less remarkable than in this narrative by his friend and pastor. But after all allowance is made enough remains to command something higher than an acquiescent respect.

Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, continues his "University Studies in Historical and Political Science," with a paper on "Parish Institutions in Maryland," written by Mr. Edward Ingle. The idea of the series is to awaken interest in history by taking hold of our most familiar institutions, and showing how they connect us first of all with England in the seventeenth century, and then more broadly with the history of institutions in Europe. In this case, Mr. Ingle has shown the members of his own church that a most interesting chapter of that history lies in the old records of their parishes, and already has started many of them to make farther investigations.

A remarkable series of sermons is "The Gospel of the Secular Life," by Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, of London (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). Mr. Fremantle takes hold of the side of life which churchmen are most tempted to ignore or depreciate. It is natural for them to think of the church and its interests as the

peculiar if not the exclusive kingdom of God. To get people into the church seems too often the chief end of their work. To get the world outside the church—the world of politics, business and intellectual pursuits,—permeated with the principles to which the church is the witness, is attempted more rarely. It is Mr. Fremantle's purpose in this volume, and while we cannot speak of him as a great preacher or a great thinker we welcome the volume as a timely contribution to sounder and broader thinking.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

STUDIES IN BIOGRAPHY. (No. 2 of "Topics of the Time.") Edited by Titus Munson Coan. Pp. 280. \$0.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

FROM GETTYSBURG TO THE RAPIDAN. By Brigadier-General Andrew A. Humphreys. With Maps. Pp. 86. \$0.75. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE ATLANTIC COAST. ("The Navy in the Civil War," II.) By Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N. Pp. 273. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE GULF AND INLAND WATERS. ("The Navy in the Civil War," III.) By Commander A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. Pp. 267. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A CENTURY OF ROUNDELS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Pp. 106. \$1.75. R. Worthington, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

HIS SECOND CAMPAIGN: A NOVEL. ("Round Robin" Series.) Pp. 342. \$1.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

POEMS, ANTIQUE AND MODERN. By Charles Leonard Moore. Pp. 333. John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

X. Y. Z.: A DETECTIVE STORY. By Anna Katherine Green. Pp. 97. \$0.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

HER SAILOR LOVE: A NOVEL. ("Transatlantic" Series.) By Katharine S. Macquoid. Pp. 459. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE READING OF BOOKS: ITS PLEASURES, PROFITS AND PERILS. By Charles F. Thwing. Pp. 170. \$1.25. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. EDGAR FAWCETT is at work on a new society novel, entitled "An Ambitious Woman."—A new edition of Augustus Hoppin's summer story, "A Fashionable Sufferer," will be issued immediately.—Remington & Co. will issue at once "Living London," by George Augustus Sala.—Mr. Hargrove Jennings is preparing for publication with Mr. George Redway "Some Early Passages in the Life of Charles Dickens."—A new edition of Davies's "Surveying" is promised by A. S. Barnes & Co. in the middle of August.

The bridge proposed for the East River in 1811 by Mr. Thomas Pope, to connect New York and Brooklyn, is shown in the July *St. Nicholas* in connection with a fully-illustrated description of the present bridge by Mr. Charles Barnard. Mr. Pope published a book (now very rare,) in advocacy of his plan, and the *St. Nicholas* illustration is a reprint of the engraving which formed the frontispiece of that volume. It is accompanied by some reminiscences of Mr. Pope, contributed by General Thomas S. Cummings, one of New York's oldest citizens.

Professor Daniel Sandus, the lexicographer and grammarian, has just written a book of interest to specialists on the structure and arrangement of the sentence in German.—"Indoors and Outdoors" is the title of the new monthly organ of the National Association for Sanitary and Rural Improvement.—Hon. John Russell Young, American Minister to China, is engaged in collecting material for a history of that country which he expects to publish within the next two years.—Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, have in preparation "The Miseries of To Hi, a Celestial Functionary," translated from the French by "H. R. H."

"Three Papers on Crime" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the American Social Science Association in Boston. Mr. James F. Colby treats of disfranchisement for crime; Mr. Edwin Hill's "scheme for extinguishing crime" includes exemption of decent households from certain taxes; and Mr. Hamilton A. Hill pleads for a differentiation in prison discipline by which hardened offenders may be kept apart from those of a milder and more hopeful type.

Harper & Bros. have now in press Dr. Schaff's "Companion to the New Testament." We have previously referred to this work, and its appearance is awaited with interest by scholars.—Richard Bently & Son, London, have in preparation a novel by Miss Caroline Fothergill, a sister of the well-known novelist, Miss Jessie Fothergill. It will be entitled "Judith Terry."—The latest edition of Sir Thomas Brassey's little volume on "Work and Wages," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, represents the ninth thousand of the American reprint.

J. Brander Matthews has in preparation an illustrated and annotated edition of the "Rivals" and "The School for Scandal," to be published by James R. Osgood & Co. It will be preceded by a brief biography of the dramatist. Among other new matter, Mr. Matthews believes that he can give the exact explanation of Sheridan's extraordinary purchase of Drury Lane Theatre, which has hitherto been one of the puzzles of literary history.

A new "Dictionary of Periodical Literature" has been projected. The compiler is Mr. Cornelius Walford, who has undertaken a gigantic task. From his prospectus it is gathered that he proposes to divide his work by the four distinct periods of periodical literature, the first covering the period from the invention of printing to the year 1712, the date of the first newspaper stamp act; the second running to 1855, when the newspaper stamp act was finally repealed; the third coming down to January, 1882, when the libel and registration act came into operation; and the fourth from that date onward. The number and range of publications to be indexed is stupendous. It includes newspapers, all classes of magazines, almanacs, the publications of all scientific and literary societies, and the pseudonyms of newspaper and magazine writers.

Charles G. Leland contributes to *St. Nicholas* a practical paper on "Brass Work for Boys and Girls." This is quite in the line of work to which Mr. Leland has of late given his best energies. He is enthusiastically devoted to the Philadelphia School of Industrial Art.

At the suggestion of Mr. R. R. Bowker, the Index Society has agreed to reckon among its future tasks an index of English and American portraits, as it has already decided upon indexes of painted and engraved portraits. Mr. Bowker's plan includes the magazines and illustrated papers. A new book on Buddhism, called "Esoteric Buddhism," will be published early next month by Mr. A. P. Sinnett, author of "The Occult World," and editor for the last ten years of the *Pioneer*, the well-known Indian newspaper. Soule & Bugbee, Boston, publish this month "The Tariff Laws of the United States Now in Force," with explanatory notes, and citations from official and judicial decisions, by Charles F. Williams, secretary of the late Tariff Commission. With the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, the periodical passes into the editorial charge of Mr. John Morley, who will reshape and remodel it.

"As a testimonial to character and ability is sometimes useful," says the London *Publishers' Circular*, "our readers may be glad to know that in the opinion of our evening contemporary, the *St. James's Gazette*, 'printers and publishers have always been a peculiarly energetic and enterprising race, and they have shown no signs of falling off lately.' This friendly testimony was suggested by a brief review of the career of the late Dr. W. Chambers."

Dickens's "Dictionary of London," published several years ago, was followed by Dickens's "Dictionary of the Thames," and more recently by Dickens's "Dictionary of Paris." Now all three of these "unconventional hand-books," as their compiler calls them, have been revised and brought down to date. The *Polyclinic*, to be conducted by the faculty of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates of Medicine, is published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co. It succeeds the *Medical Register*. The first number will be issued about the 2d of July, and it will thereafter appear upon the fifteenth day of each month.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May 1st, Th. Benzon continues her studies of the new school of American novelists by an article upon Henry James. First of all, she deprecates the acrid attack in the *Quarterly Review* upon the American novelists. Henry James, she thinks, is in disfavor in that quarter for not having been more observing of the merits and international importance of the English. She has a keen appreciation of James's novels, but most admires what she calls his "third manner," as shown in "The Pension Beaurepas," "A Bundle of Letters," and "The Point of View," which appeared in the *Century Magazine* for last December, and which she quotes entire, as the best expression of James's original and graceful genius.

The current number of the *International Review* is a double one, embracing the usual portions for May and June. This form of its publication renders it an exceptionally strong and brilliant issue. Noticeable papers are "Emerson and Carlyle as Related to the Common People," "Howells as an Interpreter of American Life," and "A Practical View of the Silver Question." The departments, "Contemporary Life" and "Contemporary Literature," are valuable and entertaining. The *International* steadily increases in force under the editorship of Mr. Balch.

ART NOTES.

W. A. COFFIN has a sketching class at Leetsdale, Alleghany Co., Pa. Benoni Irwin has painted a very successful portrait of Hubert Herkomer. R. Irwin Gifford is at New Bedford, Mass., where he has a house and studio. F. H. Lowgren is at work on a winter night scene on Madison Square, N. Y. Francis Lathrop is to do a large decorative painting over the proscenium of the new Metropolitan Opera-House, New York City. It will measure twenty-two feet in length, with eight feet as its greatest height. Two other paintings on the same wall, and forming part of the same decorative scheme, will be panels by George W. Maynard. Daniel C. French is at work on the clay model for his second group for the *façade* of the Boston post office.

J. Foxcroft Cole is chairman of the committee of arrangements of the fall exhibition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Frank D. Willett is an active worker on the committee. George H. Story has been painting a portrait of his brother artist, William Hart. F. S. Church has just finished what is probably the best and most complete picture he has yet produced. The scene is under the sea, and a beautiful mermaid is seen riding a sea-wolf. The Canadian Royal Academy of Arts consists of eighteen members and fourteen associates. The Bohemian Art Club of Chicago will make a two weeks' sketching tour in July. Winthrop Hillyer, who founded the art gallery of the Smith College for Women at Northampton, also left fifty thousand dollars for its endowment. The fact was announced at the formal opening of the gallery recently.

The New York Century Club's project of a statue of William Cullen Bryant is well started. No decision as to a sculptor will be made until all the money is raised. The statue will be erected in Central Park. The winter exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association will open November 26th and close December 10th. Mr. Edward Brown will have charge of the sales. The fire-proof art building of the Southern Exposition at Louisville will be of brick and stone, and placed apart from the other exposition buildings. Mr. Frank D. Carley is chairman of the art committee of the Exposition. A statue of Auber, the composer, was to have been inaugurated at Caen, France, on the 10th inst. The portrait of John Brown, in the July *Century* was composed from various photographs and other likenesses. The portrait shows Brown without a beard. S. T. Woodman is the artist.

Raphael's "Apollo and Marsyas," lately bought by the Louvre, is exhibited in the *Salon Carré*. The renowned collection of objects of art from Japan of the late Victor Pollet was sold in Paris recently. M. Courtejaire generously gave forty thousand francs to the museum at Carcassonne to spend in purchases at the *Salon*. Eleven pictures were bought. Mr. Belt's statue of Lord Beaconsfield was rejected at the Royal Academy, and his bust of Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson, which the Academicians who appeared as experts in the libel suit declared without artistic merit, was accepted. A portico ornamented with columns of *ripollino* has been resurrected at the foot of the acropolis of the old town of Ariccia, Italy. The Linnæan Society of London has formally accepted the portrait of Darwin painted by Collier and shown last year at the Royal Academy.

Peter Moran, the Philadelphia painter, who made his first etching in 1874, has etched fifty plates. One of Leclear's full-length portraits of General Grant is owned by the Calumet Club of Chicago. Milwaukee artists are complaining of their difficulty in obtaining models. The New York art loan exhibition for the pedestal of the statue of Liberty, it is now finally decided, will be held at the Academy of Design in December. The prices of American water-colors now on exhibition in London are declared by the English to be too high. Two fine statues have been discovered in Rome, in the excavation of the Esquiline Hill. The famous hill of Posilippo at Naples, containing the "grotto," is being bored for a new tunnel to be used by the steam cars between Naples and Pozzuoli.

Bernini's towers on the Pantheon at Rome have been taken down. It is further announced that the iron railings with which Pope Clement IX. closed up the inter-columniations of the portico have been removed, and that the æsthetic appearance of the portico has thus been greatly improved. The new square that is to be laid out in front of the Pantheon will be five hundred and twenty-eight feet long and one hundred and seventy-five feet wide. This is a scheme that involves the destruction of private property to the amount of two million lire.

Miss Isabella Bewick, youngest and only surviving daughter of Thomas Bewick, the famous wood-engraver, has just died at Newcastle, England, at the age of ninety-three. It is understood that she leaves a rich and valuable collection of her father's works. Her eldest sister died three years ago, aged ninety-five. Both daughters died in the same house in West Street, Newcastle, where their father passed away in 1828. Many visitors to Newcastle will cherish a kindly recollection of the Misses Bewick, with their old-time stories and their veneration for their father's memory.

Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, and Generals Barnett, McCook and Cist, will visit Washington shortly to select a site for the Army of the Cumberland's statue of Garfield. Mr. Ward wants to know what sort of a place the monument will stand in before he designs it.

At Washington Park, Cincinnati, was laid on the 19th inst. with imposing ceremonies the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Frederick Hecker, who was born in Baden in 1811 and died in this country in 1881. He was one of the leaders of the political agitation in Baden which culminated in the disastrous uprising of 1848. He settled in Illinois and became a farmer, taking much interest, however, in public affairs. In 1856, he headed with Lincoln the Fremont electoral ticket, and he fought through the war in the Union Army. The Cincinnati monument, the work of Leopold Fettweiss, will be of marble, of heroic size, and will represent Hecker plainly clad in ordinary citizen's clothes.

Fritz August Kaulbach has been made professor at the Munich Academy of Fine Arts, in place of Gabriel Max. The town of Kustendji is to erect a monument to the poet Ovid. Madame Thompson, mother of Elizabeth Thompson Butler, painter of the "Roll-Call," is also an artist. She devotes herself to religious painting.

M. Georges Rochegrosse, to whom has been awarded the *Prix du Salon* in Paris, is only twenty-two years old, and before he had attained his majority had painted the powerful picture, "Vitellius Hunted Through the Streets of Rome," which received a third-class prize in the *Salon* last year.

It is proposed that at Frankfort a monument be raised to the memory of Schopenhauer. Professor Max Müller writes to the London *Times*, inclosing the German circular on the subject, and reminds the English public that "Schopenhauer's real value as a representative philosopher and as a clear and powerful writer was acknowledged in England at a time when in Germany itself he was still treated as a mere pretender." He adds that in spite of the anathemas of all German professors, and the unanimous condemnation of all German professorial journals, "some English philosophers who judged for themselves recognized the original genius of Schopenhauer, and admired his powerful statements and his incisive arguments," and that for many years his works had a better sale in England than in Germany.

The Philadelphia School of Art Needlework closes its fourth year with a stock on hand valued at \$4,800, and with a cash balance of \$1,200. The school may be regarded as on a business footing. The trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington have bought a greatly-admired marine, by William T. Richards, entitled "Thus Far Shalt Thou Go, and No Farther." It measures forty-two by seventy inches. The new building of the United States National Museum at Washington was opened to the public some time ago, and the installation of the exhibits is rapidly progressing. The objects of the Illinois Art Association are to cultivate art by disseminating by sale and purchase deserving works of local artists, and to bring together at semi-annual exhibitions important paintings by American and foreign artists, selling them at the lowest possible prices. The Association has a capital stock of ten thousand dollars which is to be increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. The Bartholdi statue pedestal will be designed by Mr. Richard M. Hunt.

A very interesting feature of the current number of *The Continent* is a paper by Mr. John Sartain, on "Engraving as an Occupation for Woman," accompanied by wood-cuts offered by the young ladies of the engraving class at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women in competition for *The Continent* prizes. These prizes have been awarded as follows: First prize, Miss Lida Willis, Philadelphia; second prize, Miss Ida F. Davis, Philadelphia; third prize, Miss Nellie King, Germantown. In estimating the comparative excellence of the proofs, the judges found that after a few selections had been made there was a marked equality of merit among a number of the engravings. There was some difficulty in separating the most meritorious of these, and it became only just to make special mention of a number of the proofs as showing special ability or promise. Four engravings are therefore singled out for especial compliment, being the work of Misses Kate J. Musson, Fanny N. Earle and Lizzie McCarty, of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice B. Downs, of Linwood, Pa. The average of the work is certainly high, considering the time engaged in it, and *The Continent* has given young artists in this direction an encouragement which will doubtless be productive of much good.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

THREE striking serials are begun in the *Atlantic Monthly* this month.—Mr. Henry James, Jr.'s, "En Province," comprising sketches of life and scenery in the old towns of France; Mr. F. Marion Crawford's "A Roman Singer;" and Mr. George Parsons Lathrop's society novel, "Newport." The number is varied and entertaining throughout. This passage is taken from Mr. O. B. Frothingham's article on "Some Phases of Idealism in New England":

"In fact, there was no such thing as a literary spirit in America before transcendentalism created one by overthrowing dogma and transferring the tribunal of judgment to the human mind. A literary taste, correct, fastidious, refined and firm, first became possible when all literary productions were placed on the same level and submitted to the same laws of criticism; and idealism of this type supplied the necessary conditions. One must have been through and through pervaded by the transcendental principle before he could have cast a free, bold regard on the beauties of the pagan classics, or on the deformities of books hitherto looked on as above human estimate. The services of those scholars who first ventured to do this, who did it without hesitation, who encouraged others to do it, has never been appraised at its full value. The influence of transcendentalism on literature has been lasting and deep, and that influence is shown in nothing more signally than in this liberation of the human mind from theological prejudice. Writers felt it who would not call themselves transcendentalists,

but who read books which had been sealed to them before. In Germany, the literary spirit was illustrated by minds like Goethe, Schiller, Herder, to mention only three of many names. In France, authors famed for brilliancy made it attractive. In England, Coleridge, among others, made it honorable. In New England, Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Hedge, the writers in *The Dial*, took up the tradition."

Harper's has fine illustrated articles on "A Famous London Suburb," "Conventional Art," "The Romanoffs," "The Second Generation of Englishmen in America," "Cincinnati," and "Chatterton and His Associates," besides an agreeable *mélange* of other matters. From Mr. Higginson's article we take this account of communal sovereignty in the American colonies:

"It is a matter of profound interest to observe that whatever may be the variations among these early settlements we find everywhere the distinct traces of the old English village communities, which again are traced by Freeman and others to a Swiss or German origin. The founders of the first New England towns did not simply settle themselves upon the principle of 'squatter sovereignty,' each for himself; but they founded municipal organizations, based on a common control of the land. So systematically was this carried out, that in an old town like Cambridge, Massachusetts, for instance, it would be easy at this day, were all the early tax-lists missing, to determine the comparative worldly condition of the different settlers, simply by comparing the proportion which each had to maintain of the great 'pallysadoe' or paling which surrounded the little settlement. These amounts varied from seventy rods in case of the richest to two rods in case of the poorest; and so well was the work done that the traces of the 'fosse' about the paling still remain in the willow-trees on the play-ground of the Harvard students. These early settlers simply reproduced with a few necessary modifications those local institutions which had come to them from remote ancestors. The town paling, the town meeting, the town common, the town pound, the fence-viewers, the field-drivers, the militia muster,—even the tip-staves of the constables,—are 'survivals' of institutions older than the Norman conquest of England. Even the most matter-of-fact transactions of their daily life—as the transfer of land by giving a piece of turf, an instance of which occurred at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1696,—sometimes carry us back to usages absolutely mediæval,—in this case to the transfer 'by turf and twig' so familiar to historians. All that the New England settlers added to their traditional institutions,—and it was a great addition,—was the system of common schools. Beyond New England, the analogies with inherited custom are, according to Professor Freeman, less clear and unmistakable; but Professor Herbert B. Adams has lately shown that the Southern 'parish' and 'county,' the South Carolina 'court-greens' and 'common pastures,' as well as the Maryland 'manors' and 'court-leets,' all represent the same inherited principle of communal sovereignty. All these traditional institutions are now being carefully studied, with promise of the most interesting results, by a rising school of historical students in the United States."

In the *North American Review*, President Julius H. Seelye writes of "Dynamite as a Factor in Civilization." In "The Last Days of the Rebellion," Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan recounts the operations of the cavalry divisions under his command during the week preceding the surrender of Lee; William S. Holman, M. C., makes a striking exhibit of "The Increase of Public Expenditures;" Z. R. Brockway points out some "Needed Reforms in Prison Management;" Thomas Sergeant Perry writes of "Science and the Imagination;" George E. Waring, Jr., of "Sanitary Drainage;" Elbridge T. Gerry of "Cruelty to Children;" and finally there is a symposium on "Church Attendance," the symposiasts being "A Non-Church-Goer," Rev. Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance. We take these passages from Mr. Holman's article:

"Mr. Benton in generalizing overestimated the expenses for 1855. Omitting the extraordinary expenditures (pensions and the public debt), they were \$54,838,585.39. But when twenty-eight years later the appropriations for current annual expenditure have reached \$179,729,015.21 it is absolutely certain that if Mr. Benton's method could be applied in considering the vast body of items which make up the great aggregate the benefit to the people would in the elevation of their Government enormously exceed the saving to their treasury. The force of public opinion is nowhere in the conduct of our affairs so absolute as in this field of expenditure. The War of 1812 had so increased the demands on the Treasury that in 1816 the ordinary expenditures exceeded twenty-three millions; and yet at the close of the Fourteenth Congress the famous 'Compensation Act' was passed, enlarging the pay of Congressmen from six dollars per day during the session to fifteen hundred dollars per year. This act was deemed mercenary and venal, and aroused the fiercest indignation throughout the entire country. The obnoxious measure was promptly repealed, but the greater number of the members of Congress who had supported it were promptly and permanently retired from public life; even the matchless eloquence of Mr. Clay barely rescued him from the general wreck. This exhibition of public feeling produced positive results, and the current ordinary expenditures were heavily and persistently reduced. As late as 1823, they were \$8,004,576.07, and in 1829, the last year of President John Q. Adams's Administration, \$11,691,615.93.

"The log-cabin campaign of 1840 led to a searching inquiry into public expenditures, and reanimated the people with admiration and love for the old-time frugality of their Government. This was followed by a period of positive retrenchment, and as late as 1844 the current ordinary expenditures for the year were but \$18,628,099.02. One cannot examine the financial condition of that period and of the preceding years without being impressed with the conviction that the most tempestuous political campaign, when animated by questions and measures of public administration, may have a most wholesome and purifying influence on public affairs. The excellence of our system of government, with its towns, townships, cities, parishes, counties and States, so admirably adapted to the keeping of political power under the eye and within the control of the people, and all united by the Federal Union, cannot be questioned. But with each of these agencies of government employing its measure of taxation, with the steady and remorseless growth of Federal expenditure during the last thirty years continued in full vigor, influencing by its great and pernicious example the local governments of this widespread system, animating the ever-growing multitude who seek to live off the labor of other men, how long will it be before the evils which have oppressed for centuries the labor of the Old World are transplanted to the New?"

The Century issues a rich and attractive number, including "Recollections of John Brown's Raid," "Washington on the Eve of the War," "Early Letters of Emerson," "Flood and Plague in New Orleans," "Nights with Uncle Remus," and other articles of marked interest. The departments are especially well sustained. Henry James, Jr., contributes an appreciative study of Anthony Trollope (accompanied by a

full-page portrait), and contrasts Trollope's fecundity with that of other prolific writers as follows:

"He published too much; the writing of novels had ended by becoming with him a perceptibly mechanical process. Dickens was prolific; Thackeray produced with a freedom for which we are constantly grateful; but we feel that these writers had their periods of gestation. They took more time to look at their subject; relatively (for today there is not much leisure, at best, for those who undertake to entertain a hungry public,) they were able to wait for inspiration. Trollope's fecundity was prodigious; there was no limit to the work he was ready to do. It is not unjust to say that he sacrificed quality to quantity. Abundance certainly is in itself a great merit; almost all the greatest writers have been abundant. But Trollope's fertility was fantastic, incredible; he himself contended, we believe, that he had given to the world a greater number of printed pages of fiction than any of his literary contemporaries. Not only did his novels follow each other without visible intermission, overlapping and treading on each other's heels, but most of these works are of extraordinary length. 'Orley Farm,' 'Can You Forgive Her?' 'He Knew He Was Right,' are exceedingly voluminous tales. 'The Way We Live Now' is one of the longest of modern novels. Trollope produced, moreover, in the intervals of larger labor a great number of short stories, many of them charming, as well as various books of travel and two or three biographies. He was the great *improvisatore* of these latter years. Two distinguished story-tellers of the other sex—one in France and one in England,—have shown an extraordinary facility of composition; but Trollope's pace was brisker even than that of the wonderful Madame Sand and the delightful Mrs. Oliphant. He had taught himself to keep this pace, and had reduced his admirable faculty to a habit. Every day of his life he wrote a certain number of pages of his current tale, a number sacramental and invariable, independent of mood and place. It was once the fortune of the author of these lines to cross the Atlantic in his company, and he has never forgotten the magnificent example of stiff persistence which it was in the power of the eminent novelist to give on that occasion. The season was unpropitious, the vessel overcrowded, the voyage detestable; but Trollope shut himself up in his cabin every morning for a purpose which, on the part of a distinguished writer who was also an invulnerable sailor, could only be communion with the muse. He drove his pen as steadily on the tumbling ocean as in Montague Square; and as his voyages were many it was his practice before sailing to come down to the ship and confer with the carpenter, who was instructed to rig up a rough writing-table in his small sea-chamber. Trollope has been accused of being deficient in imagination; but in the face of such a fact as that the charge will scarcely seem just. The power to shut one's eyes, one's ears (to say nothing of another sense), upon the scenery of a pitching Cunarder, and open them upon the loves and sorrows of *Lily Dale*, or the conjugal embarrassments of *Lady Glencora Palliser*, is certainly a faculty which has an element of the magical. The imagination that Trollope possessed he had, at least, thoroughly at his command. I speak of all this in order to explain (in part,) why it was that with his extraordinary gift there was always in him a certain touch of the common. He abused his gift, overworked it, rode his horse too hard. As an artist, he never took himself seriously; many people will say this was why he was so delightful."

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Disastrous breaks have occurred in the levees near St. Louis. On the 22d inst., the Fish Lake levee, which protected fifteen square miles of rich farming land on the Illinois side of the river, below East Carondelet, gave way and ten thousand acres of land were overflowed. Since then, there have been other disastrous breaks, and the damages and losses amount to several million dollars. Thousands of persons are homeless through the floods.

—The commencement exercises of Lafayette College began on the 24th inst. with the baccalaureate sermon by President Cattell, who during his remarks announced that owing to failing health he would tender his resignation.

—Captain Crawford, with four companies of cavalry and two hundred and fifty Indian captives, arrived at the San Carlos Agency, in Arizona, on the 23d inst. Chiefs Loco, Nana and Bonito talked freely with the reservation Indians with whom they were acquainted. Nana said "he was too old for further operations, and he was glad he had arrived at a safe place." The officers of the command seemed to think the Chiricahuas would hereafter be peaceful.

—Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher was on the 24th inst. consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Nashville, in the cathedral in that city.

—The National Exhibition of Railway Appliances in Chicago closed on the 23d inst. The exhibition was not a financial success.

—A. C. Danner & Co., of Mobile and New Orleans, have bought all the pine lands of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. The purchase includes seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of valuable timber land.

—Advices from Vera Cruz, received in Galveston, say that yellow fever is making fearful ravages among the European and American residents of the former city. There were ten deaths in the hospital on Friday, making one thousand during the last two months.

—Informers Carey has left Dublin for the North of Ireland in disguise. Threatening letters have poured in upon him, some of which have reached him through his wife. His whereabouts are known only to the head police in Dublin. The Government propose sending him to some remote district of Canada.

—A telegram from Matamoros says: "One hundred and fifty revolutionists attacked Chiantla, Mexico, and carried off two officials. A body of cavalry pursued them, and the revolutionists, being pressed, assassinated their prisoners. They were finally overtaken by the troops and cut to pieces, thirty of them being killed."

—John H. Alexander, colored, has passed an excellent examination, and been admitted to the Military Academy at West Point.

—The Kaaterskill Railroad was opened on the 24th inst. for business. With its connections, it forms an all-rail route from Rondout to the top of the Catskill Mountains.

—A convention of those favorable to the Prohibition, Home Protection party has been called to meet in Assembly Building, Philadelphia, on July 2d.

—Mr. Parnell, in an address at Monaghan, Ireland, on the 25th inst., told the large crowd which gathered to hear him that if they desired another land bill they must return Mr. Healey to Parliament.

—The lower house of the Diet has finally passed the Government's German church bill by a vote of 224 to 107.

—Lord Randolph Churchill has followed up the speech of last week, in which he attacked the Khedive as the real originator of the massacres in Alexandria, by a carefully prepared indictment setting forth all the evidence in his hands, which he has offered to send to Mr. Gladstone. The statements of the witnesses confirm his charge that the Khedive personally incited the burning and pillage of Alexandria. He proposes that the Khedive be deposed and tried.

—Queen Victoria's condition continues to give her physicians great anxiety. It is stated to be one of mild melancholia. She refuses all exercise, and declines to forsake the continued seclusion of her life.

—Henri Rochefort, in his evidence at the trial of Louise Michel on the 23d inst., in Paris, endeavored to show the falsity of the charge of pillage against the prisoner. Michel spoke in her own defence. She violently attacked the Government, and declared that the issue of the pamphlets to the soldiers inciting them to burn their barracks and murder their officers was justified. The jury found her guilty, and she was sentenced to six years imprisonment and ten years' police supervision.

—Commissioner Loring has appointed Rev. N. H. Eggleston, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, to be chief of the forestry division of the Agricultural Department. It is said that Mr. Eggleston has made a special study of forestry.

—Intelligence of a frightful calamity at a place of amusement in the town of Derio, on the shore of Lake Como, has been received. While a performance was in progress at a puppet theatre at that place, the structure took fire and was entirely destroyed. Forty-seven persons lost their lives and twelve others were injured.

—The celebration of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's seventieth birthday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the evening of the 25th inst., drew a crowded audience. Letters were read from numbers of distinguished persons, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Dr. Collyer, Mayor Low, John Barry, M. P., from Ireland, and by Mr. Beecher.

—At the Cabinet meeting of the 26th inst., the principal question considered was the alleged shipment of pauper immigrants to this country by the British authorities. After the meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed instructions to the collector of customs at New York "to co-operate with the commissioners of immigration at that port to prevent the landing of all immigrants found to be paupers within the meaning of the law. In the event that such pauper immigrants may have already landed, as is reported to be the case with the large number shipped on the steamship 'Furnessia,' the collector is instructed to take all practicable measures to have them re-shipped to the port from whence they came."

—The effect of the executive order issued on the 23d inst., consolidating various internal revenue districts, is to reduce the number of such districts forty-six, or from one hundred and twenty-six to eighty. It will probably take until the 1st of August to carry the order into final effect. The saving effected by the consolidation is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars a year.

—Secretary Folger has referred to the Court of Claims for trial the case of General Adam Badeau, of the United States Army, retired, who is now consul-general at Havana. It involves the question of the right of a retired army officer employed in the consular service to receive pay for both offices; also, the general question whether the acceptance by a retired army officer of a position in another branch of the Government is not equivalent to a resignation of his commission in the army.

—Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, on the 26th inst., filed vetoes of three bills,—one the act authorizing the improvement of streets in cities of the second class (Pittsburgh), and describing the manner of assessing the costs of said improvements; the second the act relating to schools in cities of the second class; and the third is the Pittsburgh charter.

—Intelligence has been received from Sierra Leone that the recent British operations against Chief Gbopwe were attended with great atrocities on the part of the native allies, who butchered and mutilated all the males taken prisoners. These allies lost over one hundred men killed during the attack upon the main fort, which was captured. Eighty-two of the enemy were killed by a single shell.

—On the 23d inst., a gravel train on the Northern Pacific Railroad ran into a wood train near Stanley, Montana, and the engineer and eighteen Chinamen on the gravel train were killed, the fireman and twenty-five Chinamen being injured. No one on the wood train was hurt.

—General James Conner, a prominent lawyer of South Carolina, and soldier of the Confederacy, died on the 26th inst., in Richmond, aged fifty-four years. —The venerable Dr. Stephen Alexander, emeritus professor of astronomy at Princeton College, died on the 24th inst., at the age of seventy-six. —John O. James, for forty years head of the dry goods house of James, Kent, Santee & Co., Philadelphia, died on the 26th inst., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. —Rev. Lucius C. Matlack, D. D., a prominent member of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Cambridge, Md., on the 23d inst., aged seventy. —General Knollys, Comptroller of the Royal Household, and Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, died on the 24th inst. —Wm. Spottiswoode, F. R. S., the distinguished English scientist, died in London on the 27th inst., aged fifty-eight.

DRIFT.

—The Indian live fish sent to the Fisheries Exhibition in London were transported with the utmost care and ingenuity. Bombay sent ten glass vases filled with aquatic plants, and containing two species of climbing perch. These vases were arranged to swing from a boom on the deck of the vessel, and food for the voyage was provided in the shape of pans of live earth-worms, under the care of the ship's butcher, who was to feed the precious freight. Similar vases were sent from Calcutta, but owing to defective arrangements several of the fish had died by the time they reached Bombay, where accordingly the vases were refilled and replanted.

—That pretty, old-fashioned expression, "beauty sleep," has taken on a new and dreadful meaning. What must it feel like to take your beauty sleep with a pair of pincers on your nose? Anyone who desires to possess the "Mrs. Langtry nose," has but to sleep in torment for a week or two, and the great result is obtained. If the figure of the would-be beauty is not as lovely as she wishes, the "anatomical corset-maker" will supply her with a nocturnal squeezing apparatus which will "fine her down" by degrees. If her stature is too low for beauty, she may remedy this by wearing what is mildly called an "appliance;" in the days of the Inquisition, it would probably have been classed as an instrument of torture. This appliance squeezes and stretches all the lower part of the body, and its use is said not to interfere with the comfort of one's "beauty sleep"!

—The efforts of the Brazilian Government to attract immigrants to Brazil have not been well rewarded. It spends upwards of two hundred thousand dollars a year in this way; but while 1,100,000 people came to the United States in 1880—1 only 40,783 entered the empire of Dom Pedro, and the most of these came from Italy and Portugal. Two reasons are given for this result. One is the fact that a large proportion of Brazil's vast territory is practically inaccessible, and the other that while the immigrant is fed and lodged at the Government boarding-house at Rio Janeiro after he lands, while he is given free transportation to the Government lands, and a few seeds and tools, and is for six months allowed twenty cents a day for each adult in his family and ten cents for each child, he nevertheless gets very little land, and, besides being remote and very often impracticable to develop, the land is high-priced; for he is allowed only eight acres, for which he must either pay down sixteen dollars an acre, or else \$16.20 an acre in instalments covering six years.

—The city of Paris has just refused a subvention to the African Indies Company, which proposes nothing less than to make a fief of France a territory of thirty-five thousand square leagues, situated between the great lakes on the east, Congo on the south, the Atlantic on the west, and the Sahara to the north,—simply to take possession of a fourth of Africa. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has granted to the company a subsidy of ten thousand francs, the Minister of Public Works has lent a mining engineer, the Minister of Finance has promised gunpowder and tobacco at reduced prices, and, lastly, the Minister of Marine, not satisfied with granting a subvention of ten thousand francs, like his colleague for Foreign Affairs, has promised to carry the first expedition by a Government steamer, and to grant the services of a naval officer and twelve men to protect the station to be established on the border of the Central Soudan. The Government has thus not only assisted the company with money, but has allowed it to use the French flag. The company is supported by fifteen deputies and a Secretary of State!

—The last eruption of Mount Aetna is pronounced by students of volcanic action to have been incomplete. They predict another eruption in the near future at the same spot on the other side of the mountain, because of the sudden cessation of the last eruptive movement and the failure of the secondary phenomena which usually finish up the life of a parasitic crater. This is not very agreeable to the villages of Nicolosi and Pedara, where during the last eruption the bells were rung by the violence with which one jet of scoriae was thrown out. The sloping plain is of rich soil, where twenty thousand persons thrive close to the crater, and along the edge of this area the earth cracked, and a red and bright light shone forth, playing in great waves around the foot of the mountain. On the second night after the lava had begun to spread, the internal disturbance ceased. The eruption was the only one that has occurred on the southern side of the mountain in this century, and as the spot was the scene of the great upheaval in 1669 the menace to the contiguous country caused by the short life of the eruption is certainly alarming.

—It is believed that the four men executed recently in Arkansas were the first criminals that have actually been hung for murder connected with train robbery. Ever since the war, or for nearly twenty years, the crime has been rife in Missouri and the adjoining Western States, and almost every instance has been accompanied by one or more murders. Some of the professional bandits have been captured and some of them have been killed; but the former have only been condemned to more or less brief terms of imprisonment, and the latter have suffered, not from the hands of the law, but from the treachery of their accomplices or in the perils of their avocation. The chief example of punishment has had the effect of an attractive martyrdom, and an agreeable luxury accompanies the imprisonment of the second, while neither the risks of the profession nor the easy penalties of the law have been enough to discourage the violent spirits of the border from so profitable and popular a crime. As long, however, as Frank James occupies a carpeted cell in jail, and is confidently assured of pardon in case of conviction by an unsympathizing jury, the lesson to the border ruffians cannot be considered complete.

—It is now proposed to build a maritime canal through Palestine. An English company, with the Duke of Marlborough at its head, has been formed for the purpose of making investigations and preliminary surveys. So far as at present proposed, the work will include in the first instance a canal twenty-five miles in length, from Haifa, in the Bay of Acre, through the plain of Asdraelon to the valley of the River Jordan. The depth of the proposed canal is to be forty feet, and its width two hundred feet. This will bring the Mediterranean into the heart of Palestine, and go far toward making a sea-port of Jerusalem. It is further proposed to construct a canal twenty miles in length from the head of the Gulf of Akabah to the Dead Sea, and thus unite the waters of the latter with the Red Sea. If these things were successfully performed, it is expected that an inland sea about three hundred miles long, varying in width from three to ten miles, and deep enough to float vessels of the largest size, would extend from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. There are some matters besides engineering difficulties which may hinder the execution of this project. The consent of the Porte is indispensable, and certain European powers would undoubtedly oppose the granting of a *firman* conferring upon England the exclusive right of way by water through Palestine.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, June 28.

THE effect upon the stock markets produced by the Chicago speculative disasters has been about spent, and for a day or two there appears to be a somewhat firmer tone. The opinions of extensive "operators," however, are alleged to differ very widely as to the course of affairs in the early future. One class think that the crop prospect is excellent, and that the railroads never were making more money, while the other allege that the crops are very deficient and the outlook generally bad. Of course, the best answer to these questionings will be the facts themselves, which will be presented soon by the gathering of the harvests. It may be remarked, meanwhile, that the opinion of the dealers of the West seems to incline to a liberal estimate of the wheat crop, and prices this week at Chicago are several cents per bushel lower than in the corresponding time of last week. On Tuesday, the 19th, the range was from 1.05¼ for June to 1.12 for October; on the 23d, it was from 1.01¾ to 1.07¾. Corn sympathizes with this decline. The general outlook for the cotton crop appears to be very good. The acreage is somewhat larger than last year, and the condition of the plant high. The acreage of Texas is now the largest in the South.

The New York bank statement on Saturday last showed a gain in surplus reserve of \$191,850, so that the banks held about nine millions in excess of the legal requirement. Their specie was \$63,233,800. The Philadelphia statement of the same date showed

an increase in the item of loans of \$312,266, in reserve of \$392,021, in national bank notes of \$17,469, in due to banks of \$39,141, and in circulation of \$86,584. There was a decrease in the item of due from banks of \$848,639, and in deposits of \$877,460. The amount loaned in New York by the Philadelphia banks was stated at \$6,294,000.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	June 27.	June 20.
Central Pacific,	75	74 3/4
Canada Southern,	65 1/4	65 3/4
Denver and Rio Grande,	42 1/2	46 1/2
Delaware and Hudson,	108 7/8	109 1/8
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	127 3/8	127 3/8
Erie,	36 3/4	37 1/4
Lake Shore,	109 3/8	110 1/8
Louisville and Nashville,	51 1/2	51
Michigan Central,	95	96
Missouri Pacific,	102	101 3/4
Northwestern, common,	132	131 3/4
New York Central,	118 3/4	119 1/2
Ontario and Western,	26 1/4	26 3/8
Omaha,	46	46
Pacific Mail,	41 1/4	41 1/4
St. Paul,	103 3/8	103 3/4
Texas Pacific,	37	37 1/2
Union Pacific,	93 3/4	94 1/4
Wabash,	28 3/8	29 3/8
Wabash, preferred,	42 3/8	44 1/4
Western Union,	85 1/4	86 1/4

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market, yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	June 27.	June 20.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	58 3/8	59
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	28 1/2	28 3/8
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	45 1/2	44 1/2
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	68 3/8 bid	69 3/8
Northern Pacific, common,	51 3/8	51 1/2
Northern Pacific, preferred,	89 3/8	89 1/2
Northern Central Railroad,	58	58 bid
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh Railroad,	14	14 1/8
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	67 bid	67 bid
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	192 bid	192 bid
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	21 bid	21 1/8
New Jersey Central,	86	85 1/4

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2,	103 3/8	
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered,	112 1/2	113
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon,	112 1/2	sales
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119	119 1/8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	120	120 1/8
United States 3s, registered,	104	104 1/8
United States currency 6s, 1895,	127	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	131	

The imports of specie at the port of New York last week amounted to \$104,270. The specie exports from that port were \$351,000, the whole of it to Liverpool, and all silver, with the trifling exception of \$1,700.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the week ending Tuesday, June 26th, amounted to \$6,407,662, against \$6,212,748 for the corresponding week of 1882 and \$7,535,808 in 1881. Since January 1st, the aggregate is \$170,706,694, against \$153,614,778 in 1882 and \$135,554,437 in 1881.

A despatch from Harrisonburg, Va., on the 25th inst., says: "The farmers in the Valley of Virginia are now in the midst of the wheat harvest. There is a large acreage, an excellent stand well headed and filled, and the grain is plump and sounder than for years. The crop throughout the valley counties will be unusually large. Rockingham County will raise a million bushels. The weather is fine, and the harvest is being rapidly gathered."

The imports at the port of Philadelphia during the month of May aggregated \$3,007,370 in value,—a decrease of \$1,375,081 as compared with May, 1882. The largest items were \$998,023 worth of brown sugar, \$489,379 worth of molasses, and \$218,484 worth of tin plates.

The English holders of Mississippi bonds have been holding a meeting, and have appointed a committee to press their claims upon that State. They expect to have at least a part of the debt refunded. When the national surplus shall be distributed to the States, there will be no question remaining of repudiation. Every State can be enabled to make full provision for the payment of every cent of its just indebtedness.

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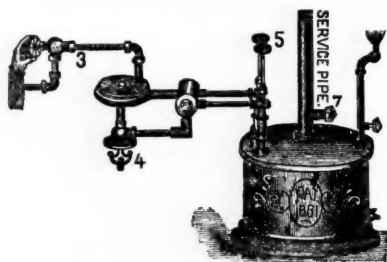
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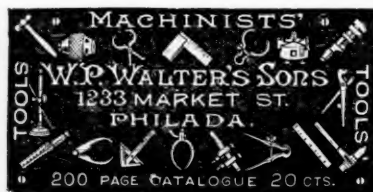


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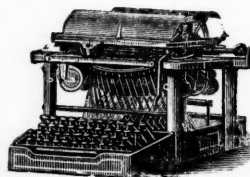
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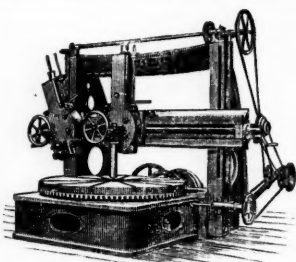


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